

REICH MUST GIVE
GOOD-WILL PLEDGES,
DECLARE ALLIESCollective Note to Be Sent to
Germany Calling Attention
to This EssentialLARGE ATTENDANCE
AT PARLEY HOPED

Great Interest Aroused Over Possibility of American Representation at Meeting.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, June 24.—The importance of France's need of security was recognized in the conversations Edouard Herriot had with Ramsay MacDonald and Georges Thémis. It was decided to send a collective note to Germany, which will solemnly call the attention of the German Government to the interest which it has in giving material pledges of good will if it desires normal relations to be re-established. The German Government must respond shortly to the note on disarmament addressed to it on May 29 by the Conference of Ambassadors. This is regarded as the only definite success for M. Herriot. For the rest he seems to have simply acquiesced in the British thesis, and is severely criticized today.

Great interest is taken in the possibility of America sending a delegate to the conference on July 16. If the United States were represented, undoubtedly its success would practically be assured. It is understood that the number of nations will be as large as possible. It is recognized that Brig. Gen. Dawes will be kept in America since he has been nominated as the Republican vice-presidential candidate, but if Owen Young, who is looked upon as the man who put in much fundamental work in framing the constructive plan and drafting the report, could be induced to attend, Europe would be pleased and the prospects would be bright.

Continuation of American Help

A new move of this kind is perhaps not easy at a time when the presidential election looms large, but it is argued that it is not really a new departure; it is merely the logical continuation of assistance given on the experts' committee. Having participated in the elaboration of the report, American help is needed in its application, and such help cannot consistently be refused. The Christian Science Monitor's representative in Paris, while generally preferring to understate the possibilities of a settlement, is assured that were an American present at the coming conference, Europe could hardly fail to take a great step forward toward true peace. There is no need to fear that the problem of the inter-allied debts to America would be discussed. The British even refuse to discuss the French debts to them, and this is one of the reasons why Herriot is reproached, since it has been understood that any reduction of the French claims on Germany must be accompanied by the British reduction of their claims on France. The whole problem of debts must be kept off the agenda, as the Allies are prepared to promise.

Allies Now Agreeing

It is urged that the time has come when it can be said that the Allies are agreed among themselves and Europe as a whole is endeavoring to settle down. It has always been understood that America was prepared, when such a moment arrived, to participate in European reconstruction. Recently there has been much discussion on this side on the overstocking in America of gold, and its subsequent effect on America and the rest of the world. The conclusion generally is that America in its own interest will be prepared to extend credits and make investments in Europe. For that the time is now regarded as ripe. There is genuine belief that in spite of the presidential election, Washington may decide to send a real delegate and not a mere observer next month.

Most people think M. Herriot is making a good beginning, but the Nationalists, basing themselves on Ramsay MacDonald's declaration, are making the following three points: Instead of the experts' report being presented to Germany as a notable concession, it is put forward as an outside treaty. It cannot therefore be imposed on Germany, but must be subject to a friendly agreement. The second problem, of inter-allied debts, is relegated perhaps to the distant future, France thus abandoning the claim to have reparations and debts treated together. Thus England makes it clear that it will not conclude a definite pact, engaging England and France alone. The French have always doubted the value of a general pact.

DUTCH AFRICAN LINES
TO FUSE SERVICES

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 24.—The competing shipping companies of the Holland-South Africa Line and the Holland East Africa Line have decided upon fusion. Five steamers will be withdrawn and it will be possible to maintain communication between Holland and both the African coasts without loss of time. The Government's subsidy to the Holland South Africa line will go to the combine, provided this project gets the approval of the legislature to which end bills have been introduced.

Spanish Dictator
May Resign Post

Madrid, via Lisbon, June 24.—The possibility of Primo de Rivera's resignation is being widely discussed, and already candidates for the present dictator's post are mentioned.

Martinez Asida, Minister of the Interior, who is the strongest of the Directorate, is one, but General Cavallanti seems a far more likely person.

BRITISH TO REFORM
HOUSING METHODS

Government Carries Second Reading of Bill, but Is Defeated on Side Issue

By Special Cable

LONDON, June 24.—The government's Housing Bill, which claims to be "Labor's great charter for the tenant," is victorious, yet defeated. The House of Commons agreed to its second reading by a large majority yesterday, thus discomfiting the Conservatives, who had committed themselves to a motion for its complete rejection. At the same time, an overwhelming defeat overtook the government's proposal, which would have confined to a small committee the detailed discussion of its provisions which follows the second reading. This detailed discussion is now to take place before the entire body of the Commons, which means that it is not the Government, but Parliament as a whole, which will decide how each section is ultimately to stand.

James Sexton, Labor member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, contributed not a little to this result when in the course of the debate he told what the bill sought to reform. "I was reared in a slum, and when I reached manhood I lived—or existed—in a slum beneath the pavement, in one room with a sewer in one corner. We were six in a bid."

Speeches from Conservatives and Liberals showed no belief that the government's Housing Bill as now drafted was likely, at all effectively, to remedy this terrible state of things, despite the enormous burden it would impose upon the taxpayers. Nevertheless it is the only measure before the country directed to this end, and the decision taken therefore was that it is to be discussed in the hope of so amending it as to render it efficient for the great purpose at which it aims.

How far the amendments will be able to do, cannot be immediately stated, as the terms of reference have so far drafted as to render its fundamental alteration difficult. Constructive suggestions, however, were made in yesterday's debate. One of the defects chiefly complained of yesterday in the bill was that while lavishly subsidizing municipal house building it does nothing to help the man who would build a home for himself.

"I cannot understand," said Charles F. Masterman, in the course of sympathetic criticism from the Liberal standpoint, "this fierce, bitter hatred against the ambition of the working classes to own the houses in which they live. . . . Why don't you accept the Conservative challenge," he continued, "and boldly start with a building civil service? If you cannot do that, why not provide cheap money for loans to anyone who wishes to build? . . . Do not go to the big builders, but provide cheap money on loans for the small speculative builder, or for anybody else who wants to build. This would soon lighten the pressure."

Joseph Sunlight, another Liberal member, developed this proposal further. He advocated the Government's setting up 5000 small building firms, recruited from working bricklayers and carpenters, and under the Trade Facilities Act financing them to the extent of £1000 apiece, which speaking as an architect of 20 years standing himself, he declared would by itself produce 100,000 additional houses annually.

In vain John R. Clynes for the Government protested if the bill was to be discussed in detail before the entire house, there could be no summer recess and the sittings must go on far into September. He was voted down by 115 to 175. The Commons as a whole is now therefore to see what it can do.

MAIL QUEUES FORM
AT POST OFFICES IN
CANADIAN STRIKE

TORONTO, Ont., June 24 (Special).—The Toronto postal strikers are still determined to stand firm on the issue. The postmaster here received instruction from Postal Headquarters in Ottawa to recruit his staff to full strength and use his judgment in accepting former employees should any of them apply.

The District Labor Council held a mass meeting last night attended by 4000 organized workers. A resolution of protest against the Federal Government in refusing the strikers a board of arbitration was passed.

Postal delivery is being made here through mail sub-stations. The line-up for mail at the main office was 2000 strong. It took many persons four hours to reach the wickets.

The Hamilton workers have remained on duty fanned of strong appeals from Toronto. Only a few attended the mass meeting there last night.

McADOO MAY BOLT PARTY
TO JOIN LA FOLLETTE CAMP
IF ONSLAUGHT DEFEATS HIM

"From Dawn to Dusk"

LIEUT. RUSSELL L. MAUGHAN
Flies Across United States in Less Than
a DayCROSS-CONTINENT
FLIGHT IS SUCCESS

Lieut. Maughan Triumphs in Third Attempt to Blaze Daylight Trail Across North America

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (AP).—Lieut. Russell L. Maughan wrote a new and spectacular chapter in the history of man's conquest of the air yesterday when he spanned the North American Continent in less than a day. The flight was his third attempt. He left Mitchell Field, New York, at 2:59 1/2 a. m. (eastern standard time), and with brief halts at five refueling stations en route across mountains and plains, he flew for 21 hours, 47 minutes, 45 seconds, arriving at Crissy Field, San Francisco, at 9:47:15 o'clock (Pacific time), last night.

As soon as he landed, the courageous trail blazer was engulfed in a cheering, wildly excited mass of humanity which extended to him an almost unparalleled ovation upon his arrival.

"Gee, but it's good to be here!" he said as jubilant comrades of the air service lifted him bodily from the cockpit of his plane. "I am tired, but happy."

The ostentatious reception was in sharp contrast to the lonely, single-handed battle which the airman waged throughout the day in his race with the sun.

Lieutenant Maughan soared away from Mitchell Field in the waning light of a half-moon, undaunted by prospects of none too favorable weather, a cloud-flecked sky and the knowledge of his two previous failures.

From the start he encountered rough weather, but surmounted all difficulties as he drove his powerful P-W-S army pursuit plane westward. Darkness enshrouded San Francisco Bay as Lieutenant Maughan appeared. The drone of his motor came to the ears of the waiting thousands, and they broke into prolonged cheering. The flier circled the field twice, his airplane blotted from view part of the time by a light mist. Then he shot downward and stopped almost at the door of army headquarters in a perfect landing.

The bull buckle of the world had been pulled up a few more notches.

Lieutenant Maughan was borne away to army headquarters amid a deafening ovation. There he recounted briefly the story of his difficult voyage and received a shower of congratulations, including a message from Major-General Patrick, chief of the Air Service.

He said he had eaten nothing since breakfast in New York. Supper he ate in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Maughan flew at an average speed of approximately 150 miles an hour, he said, making less than that above 2000 feet and more at or under that height.

"I was mighty glad to see the lights of Crissy Field," he commented. "I lost them for a while, but quickly picked them up again."

"I bucked head winds for two-thirds of the way and the rest of the way I bucked a heavy cross wind."

His plane, he explained, was a type now being tried out by the air service, differing only in that adjustments were made enabling him to carry 80 gallons more of gasoline. The machine, a 375-horsepower single-seater, appeared to be in perfect mechanical condition when he arrived.

It is of nearly the same type as that in which he made his two previous attempts to span the continent in a day. On the first flight, July 19, 1923, a small motor ailment midway across the United States forced abandonment of the flight. Ten days later he tried again, but at Rock Springs, Wyo., was forced down by an oil leak.

Lieutenant Maughan went to the home of Lieut.-Col. William E. Gilmore, in charge of the air force at Crissy Field, where he will be a guest several days.

Threatens "Ruthless Revenge" If
He Proves Victim of Tac-
tics Used in New York

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
NEW YORK, June 24.—Amid external calm and limitless enthusiasm, but with an undercurrent of strife, the Democratic national convention is underway. Few conclaves of any great party ever swung into action amid an atmosphere so heavily charged with the dynamite of discord. From the principal storm-center, the besieged McAdoo camp, there already emanates the warning of a bolt if its leader is worsted in an unfair fight. Mr. McAdoo's friends say he is ready to take "punishment" administered by bona-fide foes in an honest combat. But if he is defeated by unfair and underhanded methods, his partisans declare, they may take ruthless revenge. They would not shrink under certain circumstances that may be imminent at New York, from turning their backs on the Democratic Party and marching en bloc into the lines where Robert M. La Follette's forces are arming for battle.

Assurances to this sensational effect are given to the writer by one of McAdoo's closest, though most fanatical, supporters.

McAdoo and Klan Issues

The drive against McAdoo and the Ku Klux Klan dominates the opening hours of the convention.

They are the twin paramount issues. There are other issues of prime importance, like the League of Nations and prohibition. But until McAdoo and the Klan are disposed of, nothing else will really count. It happens that they are a "pair of birds" which the massed opposition thinks it can slay with one stone. Prohibition line up with them, too, for Mr. McAdoo is acclaimed by his adherents as incarnating the "three P's" of the situation—progressivism, Protestantism and prohibition. The Californian's representatives on the platform committee will fight to keep the Democratic Magna Charta liberal, not specifically anti-Klan, and dry. William Jennings Bryan sees eye to eye with McAdoo on that trinity of propositions. He will support them with fire and fervor in the resolutions committee and renew the crusade, if necessary, on the convention floor.

Democratic leaders don't know whether to reject or regret that the religious issue has been permitted to creep into the convention. It has been the fashion to wish that it should be thrashed out there and now, once and for all. But in the rumble and roar of clashing ideas, the more sagacious chieftains wonder whether the Klan should, after all, have been allowed to achieve skyscraper dimensions. They wonder, for instance, where it is going to leave the "Irish Democratic" which Gov. Smith personifies. They wonder if the vast voting population represented by Tom Walsh of Montana and Dave Walsh of Massachusetts may not quit Madison Square Garden next week for the "Irish Democratic" which Gov. Smith personifies. They wonder if the vast voting population represented by Tom Walsh of Montana and Dave Walsh of Massachusetts may not quit Madison Square Garden next week for the "Irish Democratic" which Gov. Smith personifies.

They wonder, if Smith is turned down for the presidential nomination, and with him, a definite anti-Klan plank, if the Democrats of the Roman Catholic faith may not consider themselves rebuffed, and turn to Coolidge and Dawes, who are in both consolation and revenge, if a great party ever was perched on the horns of a dilemma, that shaky pinnacle is today occupied by the Democrats in convention here assembled.

The League of Nations

The League of Nations forces which are marching almost exclusively under an Ohio banner are now in the field in the full panoply of battle. Their candidate is James M. Cox, intrepid crusader in the lost cause of 1920. Their spokesman is Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War, who will place Mr. Cox in nomination for the presidency. Their chief of staff is John Hessin Clarke, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Court and president of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association. Their aid and abettor, though far from the scene of conflict, is Col. Edward M. House, Woodrow Wilson's aide at Paris and

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Convention's Temporary Chairman

PAT HARRISON
Senator From MississippiFarmers Seek to Unite
on Democratic Plank

New York, June 24

THREE groups seeking a strong and practical agricultural plank form conferred today in an effort to frame a declaration for the resolutions committee which would command the united support of the farm interests in the party. While three fundamentally divergent views were represented, participants expressed the opinion that an agreement could be reached. A tentative draft of a plank submitted by the Carl Vrooman group condemned the Republican "policy of deflation," pledged aid to co-operative marketing organization and demanded action "to open the markets of the world to the farmer's surplus crops."

R. I. SENATORS
CALLED 'OUTLAWS'

Governor Flynn Accuses Group at Rutland, Mass., of Uttering 'Defamatory Remarks'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—Before the Rhode Island Senate reconvened today to resume its proceedings where they were broken off by disorder and gas fumes in the Senate last week, Gov. William S. Flynn issued a statement in which he described the Republican senators now at Rutland, Mass., as "fugitives from the law of the State" and "outlaws."

Commenting on a statement issued by the senators at Rutland last night to the effect that they would not return to the Senate chamber until assured "that orderly and constitutional methods of parliamentary procedure will be restored" the Governor accused them of uttering "defamatory remarks against their State." The Governor said:

"They have demanded that I clear the floor of the Senate and have implied that their personal safety is in danger. With the aid of the high sheriff and his deputies they have been in control of all the legal force at the disposal of the State under present conditions and they have threatened that they will continue to exercise that power if they are still in possession of that power by the might of politics."

Since they complain of lawlessness let them remember that at this moment they are fugitives from the law of the State of Rhode Island and that they have announced that they are prepared to resist with force any effort made by the State to compel their attendance in the Senate chamber in the manner prescribed by law. Their leader, Mr. Polkey, has declared they are fugitives prepared to resist the law by force and they are therefore outlaws. They are now defying the very laws from which they pharisaically appeal for protection."

Here in the State of Rhode Island, while these senators are outlaws in a neighboring state, orderly government continues. The citizens of this peaceful and law-abiding State are being held up to the contempt and ridicule of the country through the actions of these senators who have made themselves outlaws and have resorted to the use of force. The people of this State will continue peacefully to exercise their rights and conduct themselves in the orderly manner for which they are noted. They are content to show by their conduct and example that the State of Rhode Island is a peaceful and law-abiding community. They may blush for the actions of some of their senators, but by their conduct at this time they belie the slanders emanating from these fugitives.

The people of this State are satisfied

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

HARRISON SOUNDS
HIS PARTY KEYNOTE

Opens Democratic Convention With Assault on Régime of Republicans

CONVENTION HALL, New York, June 24.—Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, temporary chairman of the Democratic Convention today launched the party's attack on the Republican administration in his keynote address.

Mr. Harrison, in part, said: At the outset let it be understood that this convention, composed of the millions of representatives of the Democracy of the Nation, is no cold-storage affair. We were not sent here under an executive order by the candidate to notify the people. We are here by mandate of the people to name the candidate—the next President of the United States.

The Democratic Party is the friend of business, big and small; it delights to see the reflected glory from burning furnaces; the contentment from happy and prosperous farm homes; the crowded lobbies of counting houses; the steady streams of heavily loaded trains; and the early bustle of mining camps. It cares not how large the scale or big the investment, what it is most concerned about is honesty in operation.

Special Privilege Assailed

The corner stone of the Republican Party is special privilege and today its grip more firmly tightened and its place more secure than at any time in its long history. It needs no cards to gain admittance to the White House, no passport to the congressional committee rooms.

Crooked business needs only to gesture or special privilege to wink to make this administration understand and do.

It is against this brutal thing that we will wage relentless war in this campaign. We will not pitch our camps nor stack our arms until the American masses and honest business are freed. Special privileges and unjust power must fall.

In the special orchards of this Administration the golden apples of special privilege have been gathered by favored few. It is the guardian of every special interest. The mother never guarded her tender young more zealously than has this Administration watched over the needs of its petted and pampered puppets. Not only in the Administration, but in the enactment of laws these interests come first. The administration's late and lamented tax proposal was grown in the Mellon patches of special privilege. Its propagation was a work of Republican art.

What is this Mellon that Mellon sought to cut? It would have given 1200 of the 3,555,985 income-tax payers in America 51 per cent of the total reduction.

Under its benign provisions an income of \$5,000,000 was to receive a reduction of \$1,321,522, while an income of \$2000 would have received only \$3.75 reduction. Through its unrestricted earned-income provisions it would have opened an avenue of escape to every tax-dodging specialist in America.

Through the Democratic law every taxpayer in America will get a 25 per cent reduction this year. Every person who pays an income tax will be required to pay less in the future than in the past. And this Democratic legislation, against which all the agencies of this Administration have inveighed, will give a greater reduction in taxes than would have the Mellon plan to every person whose annual income amounts to less than \$67,000 annually.

Democratic Reduction Cited

The administration said that the Treasury Department would only stand for a reduction of \$390,000,000. The

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

DEMOCRATS CHEER
AS HARRISON HITS
REPUBLICAN PARTYGreat Demonstration Staged as
New York Convention Opens
Up Political BarrageBRILLIANT SCENES
AS SESSION BEGINSCharges and Counter Charges
Continue to Be Heard With
Klan Issue in Lead

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, New York, June 24.—11:30 a. m. A bit more theatrical than Cleveland's dignified auditorium which housed the Republicans only a week ago, Madison Square Garden swelters under a canopy of bunting which absorbs the heat of the sun above and radiates impartially upon the heads of the incoming thousands. It will be a hot time in the Democratic Party today, says a newspaper writer. "I wonder why Tom Taggart does not push him instead of Ralston."

John W. Davis, gray-haired and clean-cut, looking every inch a president, stands erect on the platform without getting a bow. Since Harrison's day personal pulchritude has not counted for much as a presidential asset. In the front row of the Florida delegation sits William J. Bryan, here as a fighting force for prohibition and not, as at Cleveland, a mere reporter. Will Rogers, who has his tail in the Republican convention, is in the press gallery here. One sees many figures here that were noticeable at Cleveland. Nicholas Murray Butler, perhaps hoping to get on better with his anti-prohibition crusade, sits in a box.

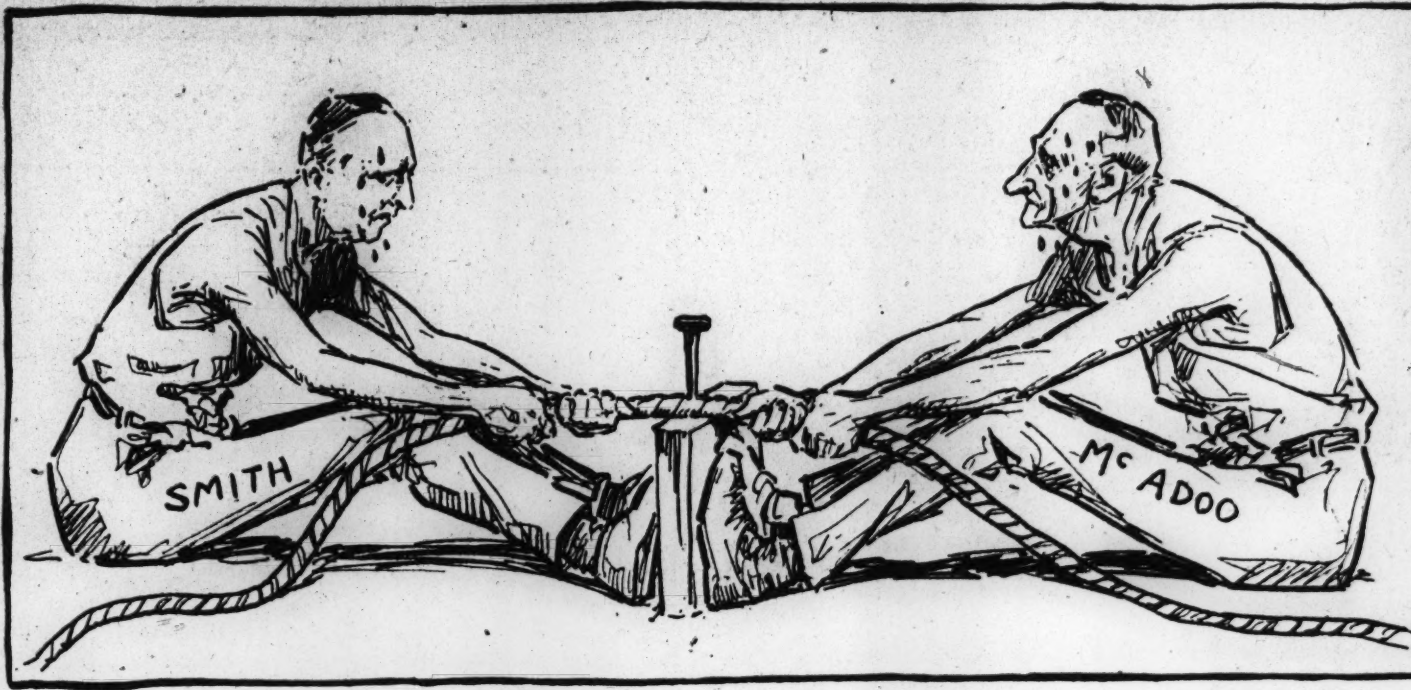
William Allen White, one of the few real editors left, expresses the hope that he may find here something of the progressive sentiment which was lacking in his own convention. Another eminent newspaper owner, of an exceedingly different type, Frank A. Munsey, sits next to him, surrounded by a group of society women. New York may be relied upon to turn into a society event anything from a prize fight to a national convention, and so the rear of the platform is fringed by a row of boxes, in which half an hour before the vote is cast, the candidates and their supporters are seated comfortably.

Oddly enough this matter of private boxes for the political elite has something to do with taking the last Republican convention away from Chicago. During the most recent convention, at city, Mr. Fred W. Upham, the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, had a large private box in the Colosseum in which he dispensed wide hospitality. But, wide as this was, there were those left out and the Republicans moved last night, and wonder whether he will be able to preside. If not, former Senator Jim "Ham" Lewis, who has just appeared in all his hirsute glory on the front of the platform, would doubtless be willing to oblige. Now the Georgia delegation sounds the alarm for political convention note I have heard in four years by making a gallant effort to sing a song with the refrain, "McAdoo was born in dear old Georgia." It does not cause any very great excitement and an effort to repeat is blocked by the blare of the "Star-Spangled Banner." And so with all preliminaries duly performed, and amid the boom of the flashlights, we are off.

From a seat in the front row of the press gallery, I have an unimpeded view of the great hall. Hundreds, apparently even 1000 or more, of seats are vacant. All the morning there have been bitter complaints from rival headquarters that the other fellows had procured all the tickets and would pack the hall. If such a purpose was intended, the packing is very badly done. When in the list of temporary officers, the name of Pat Harrison is read, the convention breaks out in its first considerable burst of applause. The Honorable Pat is not, as his name might suggest, of Irish lineage. The Pat is an abbreviation for Patton, which is, in fact, the name of the family. Coming as he does from Mississippi, it is not to be charged that he adopted the abbreviation for political profit. Ex-Senator Hitchcock, former Secretary Newton Baker and a woman delegate from Connecticut escort the keynote to the stand and leap into the battle with a denunciation in his first sentence of "a saturnalia of corruption." But when he assures his hearers that this convention is to be red hot, highly seasoned and well prepared, he clearly touches shrewdly the anticipations of his auditors.

Perhaps the contrast between the personal characteristics of the rival keynoters at Cleveland and in New

Both Pulling Hard and Getting Nowhere

R. I. SENATORS
CALLED 'OUTLAWS'

(Continued from Page 1)

that the rest of the country will understand that the defamations by these senators is part of a political maneuver that has failed. We ask the people of the Nation to turn their eyes upon this band of fugitives who utter these defamatory remarks against their state and surround themselves with guards under orders to protect them from the lawful process of law. We ask the Nation correctly to appraise them as citizens and as individuals and to understand the depth to which they have been dragged by subservience to a political machine. We believe the scorn of the Nation, expressed in free public opinion, is the greatest weapon available to the citizens of Rhode Island in this struggle for the right of orderly government to proceed.

Senators at Rutland, Mass.

Settle Down for Long Stay
RUTLAND, Mass., June 24.—The 21 Rhode Island state senators, two of them accompanied by their wives and whose presence in a body at the Hotel Bartlett here came to light late yesterday, were today settled down for a long stay, declaring that only a satisfactory guarantee by Gov. William S. Flynn of their personal safety would induce them to return to their home

Tonight at the Pops

Procession of the Bard
Ippolitoff Ivanoff
Overture to "William Tell".....Rosini
Hindu Song from "Sacko".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Fantasia, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
A Fairy Tale.....Schubert-Wilhelm
"Ave Maria".....Schubert-Wilhelm
Volga Barge-men's Song.....Borodin
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Hymn to the Sun from "Iris".....Debussy
Song Without Words, "Tschakovsky".....Tschakovsky
Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Association of Fire Chiefs: Annual convention, Mechanics Building.
Alpha Chi Omega, national college sorority convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.
New England Hardware Association: Dinner, Young's Hotel.
Winchester High School: Graduation exercises, Winchester Town Hall.
Appalachian Mountain Club: Evening outing at Riverdale.
Theaters
Plymouth—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:30.
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2 s.
Tremont—"In Hamville," 8.
Wilbur-Fay Balmain in "The Dream Girl," 8:10.
St. James—"Kempy," 8:15.
Photoplays
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Psi Kappa Psi, national college fraternity convention, Hotel Somerset.
New England Water Works Association: Annual convention, Hotel Somerset.
Rotary Club of Boston: "International Day" luncheon, with reports from the recent convention, Boston City Club, 12:30.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
WVAC and WTAF, the Shepherd Stores and Edison Light, Boston, Mass. (875 Meters)
10:30 to 5 p. m.—Democratic national convention radio service.
7:30 p. m.—Evening session of the convention.
WVAC, the Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. (875 Meters)
10 a. m.—WVAC Women's Club talks: "Summer Salads" by Martha Lee of the Boston American; "Questions Answered and Suggestions Exchanged" by Jean Sargent.
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance," by the Boston Financial News.
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music—Mrs. William H. Stewart.
6:30 p. m.—WVAC dinner dance: Checker Inn Orchestra—direction Jimmie Gallagher.
WGAI, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (880 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert presented by Edison Institute, W. Eugene Hammett Sr., director, assisted by the Northport vocal and instrumental music with selected readings.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

WILBUR
Evenings at 8:10.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:10.
Fay Bainter
7th Capacity Week
(By Arrangement with William Harris, Jr.)
in "THE DREAM GIRL"
Victor Herbert's Latest Musical Comedy
With **WALTER WOOLF**

TREMONT Free 8:00, Midnite Show
BOSTON CAPTIVATES THE HIT
SISSLE and BLAKE
in Their New \$100,000 MUSICAL COMEDY
"IN BAMVILLE"
IT IS SO DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT
NEW YORK PREMIERE SHORTLY

ANTI-KLAN PLANK DEMANDED

TO ASSUAGE SMITH COHORTS

Democratic Party, However, Declared Doomed if Klan Is

Denounced by Name—Religion to the Fore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23.—With Gov. Alfred E. Smith as nearly definitely beaten as any candidate can be prior to the actual voting, and with the fight over the wet plank virtually settled in favor of a plank at least as strong as that in the Republican convention, the struggle between the warring factions today has centered on the Ku Klux Klan.

NEREUS DELAYS

COLLEGE CRUISE

Sailing of the bark Nereus from T Wharf for a summer's cruise to European ports with a party of college students aboard has been delayed until late in the week pending final installation of the ship's wireless equipment, the obtaining of a whaleboat and arranging for insurance. Instead of setting sail yesterday as planned a flag-raising ceremony and reception for friends of the college "crew" was held on board.

The Nereus has been chartered for the summer by the group of students with an option to buy it at the end of the cruise early in September with the idea of organizing future trips as a new feature of college life. Ports of call on the proposed voyage are Plymouth, England, Cowes, Deauville, Brest and Cadiz, thence to Madeira, Bermuda and Boston. At Brest, members of the United States Olympic team are expected to "ship" for the return trip.

TRAFFIC CLUB ON OUTING

Golf, baseball, tennis, track events, quarts and automobile sightseeing trips along the North Shore were features on the program for the annual outing of the Traffic Club of New England at the clubhouse and grounds of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation Athletic Association at North Beverly today. A dinner and band concert this evening will conclude the entertainment.

ANTI-SALOON OFFICE DECLINED

CONCORD, N. H., June 24.—Norris H. Cotton, to whom was tendered the superintendency of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, to succeed the Rev. J. P. H. Robbins of Concord, today declined the position with regret, because "other responsibilities would prevent my doing the superintendency justice."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate variable winds. Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate variable winds. Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; except probably showers in Vermont; slightly cooler tonight except on the Maine coast; moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 74th meridian)
Albany 75
Albany City 75
Boston 76
Buffalo 76
Cincinnati 76
Chicago 76
Cleveland 76
Denver 76
Des Moines 76
Detroit 76
Galveston 76
Hartford 76
Hialeah 76
Jacksonville 76
Kansas City 76

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:36 p. m.; Wednesday 5:57 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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Despite efforts of the New York press to get him to speak further on the Klan, Mr. McAdoo sticks to his brief stand. The New York newspapers draw formidable pictures of anti-Klan opposition. Nevertheless the great probability is that the convention will receive an anti-Klan plank, which will embody the tenor of Mr. McAdoo's position.

Mr. Moore's Demand

Inquiry among the more extreme opponents of the Klan, however, leads to the conclusion that this plank will not be acceptable to them. At present the demand voiced by Brennan, Connelly, Guffey and E. Moore of Ohio is for a plank denouncing the Klan by name.

It is fair to say, however, that while

a politician of considerable attainments, Mr. Moore has not infrequently gone down to defeat on issues of this character, and accepted his defeat with philosophy. It is also proper to note that although the chief proponents of a vigorous anti-Klan plank are Irish Catholics, they are not animated by purely religious motives.

"I want a plank that will get me the

votes in the black belt of Chicago," Brennan, frankly explaining his purpose. It is apparent that the city bosses whose constituencies have been largely augmented by the recent Negro exodus from the south are the most keen for denunciation of the Klan.

"Mention It by Name"

The cohorts of Governor Smith come out sharply for a vigorous denunciation of the Klan. Norman E. Mack, national committeeman from New York, leader of the Smith forces, says: "I think they ought to go the limit on the Klan and mention it by name."

Tom Taggart, the Indiana boss, hailing from the only State in the middle west where there is a real Klan fight, is mild but wants an "unequivocal and unmistakable" declaration. He says he takes his stand on the Indiana Democratic platform, which condemned the Klan, but not by name, and denounced the Republican Party for, as it said, injecting the religious issue into the campaign.

Meantime, Senator Thomas J. Walsh and others have drafted a declaration of assurance that all of their rights to liberty of speech, free press, peaceable assembly and the worship of God in accordance with their convictions.

Mr. McAdoo's statement that he stands by the Constitution is held insufficient as the Constitution mainly

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TEACHERS OF BLIND
MEETING IN BOSTONConvention Topics Illustrated
by Students at Perkins
Institution

The American Association of Instructors of the Blind continued its convention at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind today with a series of addresses and discussions by leading American educators.

The general subject of social training and development was introduced by F. E. Palmer, Vinton, Ia., with a paper on "Character Building in a Residential School." The instructor in a residential school has a great opportunity, in Mr. Palmer's opinion. But, in addition to the example of the instructor, tasks should be difficult enough to furnish a real obstacle, and to call for the pupil's best efforts, for "character is built upon the mountain-top of difficulties overcome," said Mr. Palmer in closing.

Following Mr. Palmer's talk a number of papers and discussions took up the specific methods and problems of social development and training.

Round Table Discussion

While the main body of the convention was in session in Dwight Hall, the main auditorium of the institution, a special round table discussion upon the teaching of piano tuning was going on in the tuning shops of the institution. A number of pupils of the Perkins Institution assisted in the round table by giving demonstrations, under the direction of Elwin H. Fowler, teacher of tuning, Perkins Institution.

Afternoon meetings were divided into two sections, which took up special teaching problems. Section A discussed the teaching of reading and writing in the standard Braille type. Section B studied the problems connected with the teaching of geography, the use of apparatus being demonstrated by pupils of the Perkins Institution.

At four a field and track meet was scheduled between the team from the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, at Overbrook, Pa., and the team from the Perkins Institution. The teams competing today are the same that last week ran away with the Hartford High School team at Hartford, Conn. Music will be furnished at the meet by a band of 11 boys from the Sight-Saving and Braille classes of the Cleveland public schools, Cleveland, O.

Last night the Perkins Institution gave diplomas to four graduates: Gaspero Joseph Navarra, Newport; Raymond Lester MacGinnis, South Hamilton, Mass.; Edward Joseph Conley, Portland, Me.; and Arthur David Katwick, Bridgewater, Mass.

Progress Related

After the graduating exercises the President of the association, John F.

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NEED OF RESEARCH BUREAU DESCRIBED

J. Weston Allen a Speaker at Conference of Federation of Religious Liberals

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 24 (Special).—Need of a Christian spirit in politics which will not tolerate mediocrity or be acquiescent in the face of corruption but which will call to the public service the finest type of citizen, was emphasized by J. Weston Allen, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, in his address before the second annual conference of the Student Federation of Religious Liberals at Mount Holyoke College last night.

Mr. Allen at present is retained by Frank A. Vanderlip as general counsel for the Citizens' Federal Research Bureau at Washington. Such a "non-partisan bureau," he said, can render a great public service by "obtaining information of corruption and inefficiency and securing the removal of offenders and incompetents," and continued in part:

It is a fitting time to ask ourselves whether as a nation we have retained the genius for progress in the art of government which our fathers possessed in a superlative degree. Are we doing more than attempting in a ponderous way to apply the principles of government which we have received in new and inappropriate fields?

During the quarter century prior to the World War, we came to regard our particular brand of democracy as no longer an experiment, but as a demonstrated success. We prided ourselves on our policy of "splendid isolation," while our international relations grew increasingly complex. We no longer feared the warning of Lord Macaulay, that the real test of our experiment in government would not come until our broad expanse of unoccupied public domain was exhausted and the people were confined in congested areas and industrial communities.

The time of danger, of which Macaulay wrote, is upon us. The people are knocking at the gates. They are bringing their problems to Washington for solutions—social and welfare problems which were formerly settled at home and which have no proper place in the national administration. Upon the outcome rests, not only the future of democracy in America, but, in a very real sense, the hopes and aspirations of all self-governing peoples.

As the problems of government become more difficult, the Government itself is becoming yearly more inefficient, and inefficiency opens wide the door to corruption. Complacency on the part of the electorate in the face of inefficiency and corruption is, I believe, the most alarming symptom in the present political situation.

Serious as have been the recent disclosures at Washington, the corruption which remains concealed far exceeds that which has thus far been brought to light and there seems to be a regrettable disposition to discourage further disclosures. Such a course can only serve to protect the guilty and prevent a thorough-going reformation in the federal service.

When the growth and extent of the spoils system under Grant's Administration became known, a wave of indignation swept over the country and led to the nation-wide movement for civil service reform, which remains today the enduring monument to that devoted public servant, George William Curtis.

There is even greater need today of an organization which shall take up the work where the Civil Service Reform League leaves off, and shall endeavor to maintain civil service at the highest point of efficiency. This can be done by obtaining information of corruption and inefficiency and securing the removal of offenders and incompetents.

When the public at last come to realize that the cost to taxpayers of the inefficiency and corruption in the Veterans' Bureau, the Shipping Board, the Internal Revenue Department and other branches of the Government amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars and is the chief reason for the continued burden of high taxes, the Citizens' Federal Research Bureau will be recognized as one of the most necessary and powerful agencies for reducing the cost of government.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL PLANS COMPLETED

VASSALBORO, Me., June 24 (Special).—Plans have been completed for the second session of the Central Maine Summer School of Religious Education at Oak Grove Seminary, June 30 to July 8. There will be courses in Bible study, story telling, dramatization, child study, Sunday school administration and kindred subjects.

Among those who will teach this year are Dr. and Mrs. G. Edgar Wolfe of Lewiston, the Rev. Alexander Henderson of Fairfield, Miss Jeannette Newhall of Boston, University Miss Ruth A. Carter of Portland, state Young People's superintendent, and the Rev. Edward H. Brewster of Portland and Philadelphia. Mr. Brewster will serve as dean. This will be his second year in that capacity.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL GRADUATES 42
Forty-two young women were graduated from the Commercial School of the Young Women's Christian Association in Lamon Hall, 40 Berkeley Street, last night. The address was delivered by the Rev. Robert Watson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the diplomas were presented by Mrs. John L. Grandin, Jr.

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Sextet of Veteran Democratic Convention Leaders "Working for the Cause"



McADOO MAY BOLT PARTY TO JOIN LA FOLLETTE CAMP IF ONSLAUGHT DEFEATS HIM

(Continued from Page 1)

Versailles. Colonel House has placed in the national committee's hands, for presentation to the convention, a plank calling for the entry of America into the League of Nations as an "associate member," on terms which shall "in no way commit the country to the covenant." Thus, in Colonel House's words, "the fears of the timid could be dispelled regarding a superstate and an entangling alliance." The Democratic convention is full of timid individuals, though not of the kind Col. House envisages. The timidity has less to do with superstates and entangling alliances than with 1924 political expediency. They are men who don't believe in any unnecessary fooling with explosives. They think the League demonstrated its vote-losing capacity effectively enough in 1920.

In the widely divergent views prevalent in Madison Square Garden on the League are the seeds of strife almost as violent as the Klan controversy. Again, it is a contest between the pussyfooters and the straight-from-the-shoulderites. As this is likely to be a convention of compromises, they probably will begin with the League and the Klan. Presidential fortunes fluctuate from hour to hour, almost from minute to minute. This observer has no reason to alter his conviction, previously expressed, that John W. Davis of West Virginia will be the nominee.

The vice-presidential aspirants are trotting up and down the convention paddock, as nominating days approach. Maj. George L. Berry is prominently out in front. Through the lobbies streams scores of men with the hat-band slogan: "Pick Berry." The New York papers are friendly to his cause. It was he, as president of the Pressmen's Union last year, who broke the strike that paralyzed Goth-

There are others who speak their dialect. Glass, like Davis and Ralston, is busily engaged in lying low. The official explanation of his masterly inactivity is that he is now concerned exclusively with platform matters. But Carter Glass badges are being distributed and worn, and nobody on his behalf is denying his receptivity.

The "Other Candidates"

Carter Glass stock is looking up. The jump in it is attributable to authentic hints from McAdoo quarters that the Virginian Senator is the man to whom the Californian's votes are to be given, when McAdoo sees his own race is run. Virginians are almost as much in evidence at McAdoo headquarters as Californians and Georgians. Robert M. Woolley and Stephen Bonnal, both sons of the Old Dominion, are on the McAdoo line, and

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FIRE CHIEFS HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

New England Association Meets in Boston

Fire prevention and control was the main topic of discussion at the opening sessions of the convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, which is being held in Paul Revere Hall. The sessions close Thursday. The 300 and more delegates were welcomed to the city by James M. Curley, Mayor, Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner, and John O. Taber, fire chief.

A plan to obtain fullest co-operation from the public for fire prevention was outlined this afternoon by George L. Johnson, chief of Waltham, Mass. He advocated fire chiefs forming a "cabinet" of prominent citizens in their respective communities who would help them to reduce fire hazards and "extend the aid of the public to the fire department in every possible way."

This proposal was recently put forward by Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, and has been taken up experimentally by towns in the west. Mr. Johnson pointed out the virtues of the project that might be applied to the problem in New England. Mr. Wentworth suggests that the cabinet be representative of every occupation in the town, and that it include an architect, a manufacturer, an insurance man, a consulting engineer and a builder.

The problem of snow removal in connection with fire control was discussed by two papers at the afternoon session today. Selden R. Allen, chief of Brookline, discussed snow removal and the difficulty of getting to fires under blizzard conditions. It was pointed out that modern methods of clearing away snow had made it much easier to control fire.

The value of private fire brigades in factories was brought up by Charles F. Horan of the Hood Rubber Company. Topics scheduled for this evening's program include: "Fire Prevention," by T. Alfred Fleming of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; "Fire Department Machine Shops," John C. Moran, chief of Hartford, Conn., president of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association; and "Quick Pressure Calculations at Fires," by Fred Sheppard, editor of Fire Engineer, New York City.

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HARRISON ASSAILS REPUBLICAN PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Party gave them a reduction of \$470,000,000.

With the promises of the 1920 campaign to reduce the cost of living surrounding in our ears, the country beheld in the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law the most flagrant repudiation of campaign pledges in all the history of political parties. It was a law that reeked with special favors. Every line in it added to the living costs of the American consumer.

Not only did it add \$4,000,000,000 additional burden upon the American masses, but it revealed the Nation's hypocrisy toward war-torn Europe.

The doctrine of equal rights to none and special favors to some was never more firmly embodied than in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law.

The platform of the Republican party and the speech of the temporary chairman of the Republican convention proclaimed the budget law as a Republican accomplishment—the disarmament conference, the reduction of the number of governmental employees, the decrease in the amount of annual appropriations, and the national debt as Republican achievements. It is regrettable that we cannot accord it this wild acclaim.

The budget law was urged at the instance of a Democratic President and received the vote of every Democratic representative in the House.

The disarmament conference was held, not because of a Republican administration, but in spite of the Republican administration. It was first suggested by a Democrat and urged by Democrats. The fight was renewed by Borah, a Republican, yes, but one who wisely declined to become associated with the bankrupt Republican partnership in the coming campaign; one whose opposition to the reactionary control of his party has ever been constant and aggressive. Under his leadership, and over the most unrelenting opposition of the administration, the sentiment was crystallized, the law enforced, and the disarmament conference called.

It is true that during the more than three years this administration has controlled the Government the number of civil employees in the Government service and the annual appropriations have been reduced. Those reductions came, however, not because of any Republican reforms. They were the natural reductions that flow from a readjustment of abnormal conditions occasioned by the war. If we did not have bigger things to discuss, greater achievements to proclaim, and higher purposes to announce, we might claim that in 18 months of Democratic administration, immediately following the war, not only did we reduce appropriations in larger amounts than ever did the Republican Party, but we reduced the national debt by more than \$2,500,000,000 and the number of civil employees by 300,000.

Amid all this deceptive cry of economy let it be remembered that this Republican Party, during its less than four years of control, has expended \$9,592,000,000 more than did the Democratic administration during the whole five years immediately preceding the war.

The American people have taken the measure of this administration. It might have heard the complaints of the distressed farmers of the west and sympathetically responded. It might have sought markets and removed the tariff lanes in the channels through which our surplus products move. It might have visualized world conditions and courageously assumed the part befitting a great Nation. It might have reduced living costs, redeemed pledges to the soldier, followed a definite domestic program, and adopted a sane and statesmanlike foreign policy, but even then, it would have availed nothing. The least that the American people expect of their public servants is common honesty. They will forgive their passivity, overlook their indiscretions, and, too often, forget their impotency, but to them corruption is inexcusable, graft is indefensible.

It is the brazen effrontery of this Administration that challenges our attention. They would halt these inquiries by hysterical cries and foreboding predictions. They say, "You are hurting business." "You are destroying confidence." Our answer is, "We are helping business." "We are restoring confidence."

The Republican organization is now trying to salvage something from the wreck of the old party. The groveling and platform of the Cleveland convention portend the loss of the

Congress, and they are now madly fighting to save the presidency. But it is not graft alone that offers in the two administrations such happy comparisons. During these little more than three years we have seen the present Administration float along, tossed by every current, fanned by every breeze, without purpose, program, or policy. Its leaders have not led, and its organization has not functioned. Upon a thousand issues they have hoisted the white flag of surrender. Amid all the confusion that has divided this Administration domestic problems have gone unsolved. The President has slowly traveled upon the vehicles of his paper votes, vainly protesting but not pressing forward to the task, assuming but not asserting, flinching but not fighting. In every issue he has quibbled; in every fight he has floundered. Never was party leadership so repudiated and the party so badly torn.

If it be Japanese exclusion, adjusted compensation for the soldiers, Mellon's taxation rates, development of Muscle Shoals, old soldiers' pensions, farmers' relief, or World Court, he stands forlorn, deserted, pilloried by his own party. What did he and his associates expect, when they were respecting international co-operation and the promotion of world peace? Let me read to you from the Republican literature of that day. Here is the historic appeal of the so-called 31 distinguished Republican leaders, including Charles Evans Hughes, Herbert Hoover, William Howard Taft, and Elihu Root.

"The undersigned, who desire that the United States shall do her full part in association with the other great nations to prevent war, have earnestly considered how we may contribute most effectively to that end by our votes in the coming election. . . . The question between the candidates is not whether our country should join in such association. . . . The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. The Republican Party is bound by every consideration of good faith to pursue such a course until the declared object is attained. . . . We therefore believe that we can most effectively advance the cause of international co-operation to promote peace by supporting Mr. Harding for election to the presidency."

That was one of the spurious coins of 1920.

The lamented Harding, in his high-sounding, sympathetic way, sounded the tocsin call in his New York speech to enter the World Court. That was only a step, but a step in the right direction. It was merely a move, but a movement toward the broader and more inviting fields of peace, and he deserved the backing of his party and the co-operation of every peace-loving American citizen. Coolidge pledged himself to carry out the policy, and yet from the day he took up the task laid down by Harding, he has made only a bow in that direction. The World Court at best can decide only international questions unanimously submitted to it by the parties to the controversy. Indeed, it is not necessary for them to abide by the decisions of the court unless they agree to do so. And yet, simple as is the plan, earnest as are these nations that are co-operating to make it a success and draw to a broken world the light of hope and peace, the same serious ranks in the United States Senate are pursuing their same indefensible tactic, bent on destruction and to reap their vengeance.

Offers No Apology

The Democratic Party offers no apology for its foreign policies. When the Woodrow Wilson plan for world adjustment was wrecked by the selfish and jealous bands of reactionary Republican leadership, would hope for peace was shattered and European rehabilitation indefinitely deferred. The tragedy is that we wrecked our plan and offered nothing instead. This Administration cannot escape its responsibility for the feverish condition of the world. What they are now seeking to do with reparations should have been done years ago. Out in the progressive northwest and throughout the great western plains agriculture languishes for want of attention. Farmers are in the throes of despair. More than 600,000 in that great wheat section alone have been driven to bankruptcy during this Administration.

Would you know the difference between normalcy and prosperity? Here it is:

In the Democratic year of 1917 the country experienced seven national bank failures.

In the Democratic year of 1918 the

country experienced two national bank failures.

And in the Democratic year of 1919 the country experienced only one national bank failure.

Within less than four years of Republican normalcy more than 1367 banks have failed, and millions of people bankrupted.

During the first three months of this year 265 banks have failed, with total liabilities of over \$100,000,000. A record of promises fulfilled and pledges kept attest the loyalty of the Democratic Party. The long list of unparalleled achievements of the Wilson Administration are among the glorious assets of our party. It is a record that should stir the soul of America and thrill every true democratic heart. What is that record?

A tariff law which bred no bounties and spawned no special privileges. A tariff law that sought no taxes from the tables of the poor but raised them from the fortunes of the rich. A tariff law that unfettered buoyant hope and fedged ambition a best effort. A tariff law that transformed a weapon of oppression into an instrument of usefulness. A tariff law so nicely adjusted to world conditions that our international trade balance reached the highest peak in all its history.

Uninfluenced by war conditions, at its lowest ebb it gave to the United States a favorable balance of trade, \$380,000,000 more than the present indefensible law afforded at its highest. At its peak it exceeded by \$3,000,000,000 the highest under the Republican law.

A federal reserve law that emancipated banking from the domination of moneyed monopoly and placed credits in the control of government officials; a law so modern and so elastic as to meet the constant needs of trade and commerce and to act as a panacea against panics. A law which the temporary chairman of the Cleveland convention said, "Serves as a bulwark to the financial life of the Nation and was so helpful during the war should be left alone." We will leave it alone, and not one of the pillars upon which it rests will be removed, but we will not permit a reactionary Republican leadership, dominated by selfish groups, to divert it from its proper purpose and to administer to its pilant tools.

Other Achievements

A record that carved new lanes of trade and opened up additional markets.

A record that gave confidence to business and sent the sunshine of happiness and the glow of prosperity into every American home.

A record that filled the pay envelopes of all wage earners and piled high every bank with countless resources.

A record that lifted agriculture from the low depths to which the Republican Party had tossed it to a commanding place in American thought and attention—a place at which credit and transportation facilities to the farmers were made available and the distribution, sale, and marketing of their products assured.

A record which gave to the American farmer the only period in the history of the Government in which the purchasing power of his dollar was at a premium.

A record that filled public offices with men of courage and not tools of corruption.

A record that promotes the protection of children and the rights of women.

A record in which never before did the wheels of industry glow so sweetly and the flow of commerce move so smoothly.

A record that blazed the way to new heights of idealism, shot through with wise and humane policies.

A record of days when human rights were dominant, and through the force of our moral leadership America caused a spiritual awakening throughout the world. Those were mighty days. In every foreign capital America personified the highest and the best, and beneath the folds of its flag all peoples looked for shelter and protection.

With this small part of the record fresh in the minds of the American people we enter this contest deter-

mined to restore the Government to its rightful eminence.

We will wipe from its escutcheon the stains of this Administration. We will restore dignity and integrity in public service. We will revive prosperity. We will recover and conserve our national resources. We will drive every rascal from high position and see to it that self-confessed and high crime, a congressional bribe taker, afraid, shall not go further unwhipped of punishment.

The Democratic Party will have new nets and puppets to protect or corrupt Cabinet members to coddle.

We will rigidly enforce the law, whether the violator be a bloated trust magnate, a congressional bribe taker, an embezzler of the public domain, or a disreputable bootlegger.

We will eliminate governmental favoritism and strike from the statutes every discriminating provision that takes from "the mouth of Labor the bread it earns."

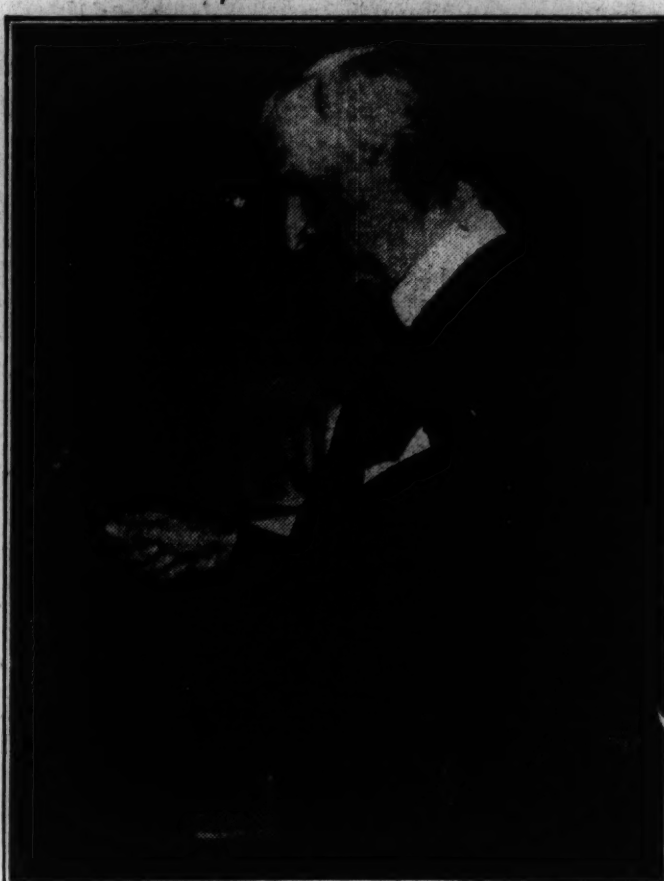
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We will lay bare campaign bribery and punish election frauds.

We will go to the relief of distressed agriculture and adopt such policies and pass such laws as will restore permanently the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar and again place it on a par with that of other industries.

We will remove from the Admini-

He Opened the Convention



CORDELL HULL
Chairman of the National Democratic Committee

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We will pursue the same high course that has ever inspired the leaders of Democracy, untainted by those who threaten to destroy and unmoved by those who seek selfishly to control.

Neither the cries of radicalism or the threats of conservatism will swerve us from our fixed purpose. Democracy is the right way. It is the party that offers the safe middle

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course, patronizing no firms and paying tribute to no extremes.

It is the party that never bartered its birthright to serve the hour nor allowed expediency to dominate where right was involved.

It will wage war for the protection of the rights of property as zealously as it will battle against the guarantees of special privilege. At every cost it will defend the liberties and the constitutional rights of the citizen in the same sturdy way as it will assail bureaucracy and centralized government.

These principles are just as precious today as when they were proclaimed at Runnymede, revived by the immortal Jefferson in the imperishable parchment of our Declaration of Independence, and indelibly written in everlasting terms into the Constitution of the United States.

Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, may I say in closing that this is a Democratic year. Victory is within our grasp if we but reach out for it. Let us remember that too much is at stake for the hideous form of friction to frown upon this convention. Our guns and all our guns against the common enemy. Nothing must happen here to divide our councils or dampen our ardor. The area of Democracy must not flicker. The hope of the people lies in the action of this convention. There must be no skulking; there can be no mutiny. Winning is not wicked. Strategy is no sin. Far better is it for the American people and the future of the Democratic Party that in this convention we deny to ourselves some vaunted expediency and surrender some temporary advantage than that we succeed in this campaign tenaciously to persist and lose.

A great duty and a high responsibility rest upon us in this solemn and critical hour of the Nation's life. Every impulse of decency, of human sympathy, of fair dealing, cries out and urges us on to action. With aggressive action. With struggling millions of men and women throughout the country calling upon us and humanity everywhere exhorting us onward, the great army of Democratic men and women will not retreat before the enemy upon the great battlefield of this campaign. We shall not fail.

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We will pursue the same high course that has ever inspired the leaders of Democracy, untainted by those who threaten to destroy and unmoved by those who seek selfishly to control.

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PUPILS ARE TURNED AWAY FROM VACATION SCHOOLS

Miss Niland to Ask Boston School Committee for Another Building to Care for Overflow

North End streets were quiet and comparatively free from children yesterday, although more than 1000 of them had been turned away from the Michelangelo and Pormont vacation schools because only 1275 could be taken care of in them. At the Theodore Lyman School in East Boston every one of the 1704 children who applied for admission were taken in, although that meant that 75 were crowded into one room sometimes. That is admitted to be too many for a permanent thing, but Miss Anna M. Niland, principal, plans to ask the Boston School Committee to open another building for them. At the Rice School on Dartmouth Street, South End, also, there was a heavy enrollment.

Summer Review Schools started yesterday with a full quota of pupils and got down to work almost immediately. The rooms were cool and airy and the children turned willingly to their tasks, seemingly grateful for the opportunity afforded them for more time and for quiet application to their studies.

No Textbooks

At the summer vacation schools all the activities are in the nature of play, not a textbook is visible. A variety of things are offered to the children in them. They may play games, sing, dance, play in the orchestra, make things out of clay, make toys, make dolls' dresses, sew something for mother, make a hat, whistle, draw pictures of animals, make puzzles, paint pictures, knit, repair shoes, write plays, act plays, make baskets, make a hammock, learn to crochet, make lace, weave belts, learn to print, learn to make paper flowers, learn to make beads and cane-seated chairs, learn to embroider, read books, play soccer ball.

At the Michelangelo School, in which the vacation school was started last year as an experiment, Mrs. Emma B. Harvey, the principal, has introduced several new features. One is oppor-

tunity for "little mothers" to attend the school. These girls were kept out last year because they had to "mind the baby," their mothers being at work. Mrs. Harvey thought they needed the play more than the others perhaps, so a room has been fitted up especially for very little children, freeing the "little mothers" to have their share in the good times to be had at the vacation school.

Another new feature is a class in English for the real mothers. They are to be taught not only the language of their new country but its traditions and ideals and to be helped to identify themselves with these.

Musical Plans

An orchestra started by Miss Harriett L. Jewell, with children who had never played with anyone before, made praiseworthy progress in Haydn's "Surprise Symphony." There will be also a concert. A concert and a pageant are planned to be given before school closes.

The Michelangelo building, set in one of the most arid sections of the North End, was gay today with geraniums and other blooming and foliage plants, the gift of the gardening classes. They were raised by those classes and are to be kept in the entrance to give the effect of a garden. Great bowls of daisies and other field flowers, gathered by the gardening classes, contributed to the effects of the country.

The Michelangelo is the parent of the vacation schools in Boston as it was developed last year by Mrs. Harvey and her assistants. The lines laid down by them form the basis of the three new schools that have been opened this year. Before the school was opened last year school officials said they would be satisfied if 300 or 400 children enrolled; 800 were enrolled and hundreds turned away. This year the enrollment has increased and three new buildings have been opened. There is a corresponding increase of teachers.

PORT OFFICIALS LAUD ALIEN LAW

Many Germans Expected to Take Up New England Farming

Immigration officials at the East Boston Immigration Station, preparing for the influx of aliens after July 1, when the new fiscal year lowers the bars to some extent for admission of restricted numbers of immigrants, cite among the advantages of the new quota law the elimination of the necessity of deporting aliens who unwittingly came in excess of quota.

In addition to cutting down the number admissible per year, the new law provides for a system of checking at foreign ports, so that the aliens themselves will be saved a needless journey across the Atlantic, and the steamship companies will be saved possibility of fines for bringing aliens not admissible. Consular agents are to issue visa papers without which the steamship companies cannot admit aliens to steamers. When the monthly quota is exhausted the consular agents will refuse additional papers.

Inasmuch as the visa papers are good for four months, but are counted in the quota for the month of issue, the arrival of aliens in the United States no longer will be limited to specific numbers per month. This, officials explain, will do away with the racing of various ocean liners to ports of entry as early in the first day of each month as possible.

The quotas for the various nationalities permitted to enter the country under the new law, gives the largest number to Germany. Officials of steamship companies, having offices in Hamburg, one of whom was in Boston recently, are of opinion that a large portion of those coming this next year from Germany will settle in New England. In this connection, people who are interested in abandoned farm lands believe that much soil now neglected will be tilled again. Officials of a local steamship office have just been asked to recommend Colorado to any incoming German farmers, desiring to engage in agriculture, by a large land owner in that state.

M. I. T. AND HARVARD BENEFIT
Beneficiaries in the estate of Miss Elizabeth Winslow Peters, formerly of the Hotel Victoria, are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard College which will receive \$5000 each for the departments of mineralogy. The Boston Children's Aid Society will receive \$3000 and a place for the care of dogs on Newbury Street, \$3000.

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TOURISTS WELCOMED

GOVERNOR TO OPEN FREE MAINE CAMP

Accommodations Provided for 100 Children at a Time

CHRISTMAS COVE, Me., June 24 (Special)—Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Miles a free camp for children of parents of limited means is to be opened on Saturday. Gov. Percival P. Baxter, it is expected, will officially open the camp and the dedication ceremony will be performed by Col. W. A. McIntire, commanding the Salvation Army forces in New England, supported by the New England staff band.

The camp is situated in one of the most beautiful scenic spots in Maine on a corner of the Miles estate. Set in the midst of typical Maine woods, it also has the advantage of delightful sea breezes. The entire cost of erecting and equipping the buildings has been borne by Mr. Miles.

There is an excellent water supply, and the plumbing is modern. The bedding and equipment are new and no expense has been spared to make the camp up to date in every respect. There is accommodation for 100 children at a time and they will be given

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at least 10 days each at the camp free of cost.

The camp is to be under the direction and supervision of the Salvation Army, and Ensign and Mrs. Charles Walker, Pawtucket, have been placed in charge. The children will be selected by the Salvation Army in Maine cities where Army corps are operating, and it is expected that the Rotary Clubs will co-operate to the extent of providing automobile transportation to the camp.

TEACHERS UNABLE TO COLLECT PENSION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (Special)—Depending upon a state pension, which is not forthcoming because the annual appropriation bill is blocked by the Senate filibuster, a former Rhode Island school-teacher visiting in the South has appealed to Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education, to send her enough money to settle bills and get her back to her home in Wickford. Philip H. Wilbour, state auditor, yesterday said he had no authority to issue orders for the payment of teachers' pensions under the circumstances, and he had received no opinion from the Attorney-General. A number of pensioned teachers who are entirely dependent upon state aid have previously complained to the State Board of Education, but upon being advised that there was no immediate prospect of their obtaining the money made other negotiations to get funds.

JAIL SENTENCES ARE SUSTAINED

The courts functioned 100 per cent last week in sentencing to jail second offenders charged with drunken driving. There were two of them, according to the weekly report of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor-vehicles in Massachusetts, and both were given sentences in accordance with the statute. Both appealed, however.

Out of 74 convictions for operating while under the influence of liquor during the week, five were actually committed to jail, all from the Superior Court. The largest number of licenses ever suspended or revoked in one week for operating while under the influence of liquor were taken away. For this cause there were 99 suspensions or revocations out of a total of 246.

UNIVERSITY OPENS SUMMER SCHOOL

DURHAM, N. H., June 24 (Special)—The summer school of the University of New Hampshire opened today for its

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ENGLISH COURSE IN THREE CLASSES

A new development of the system conducted at the Harvard Summer School in connection with the education department courses in the theory and practice of teaching English, French and mathematics is the division of the demonstration course in English into three classes—for those in elementary schools, for children in junior high schools, and for children in senior high schools.

These classes, made up of boys and girls from the seventh to the twelfth grades, offer school children an unusual opportunity for summer study in these subjects under expert teachers without charge except for a fee to cover cost

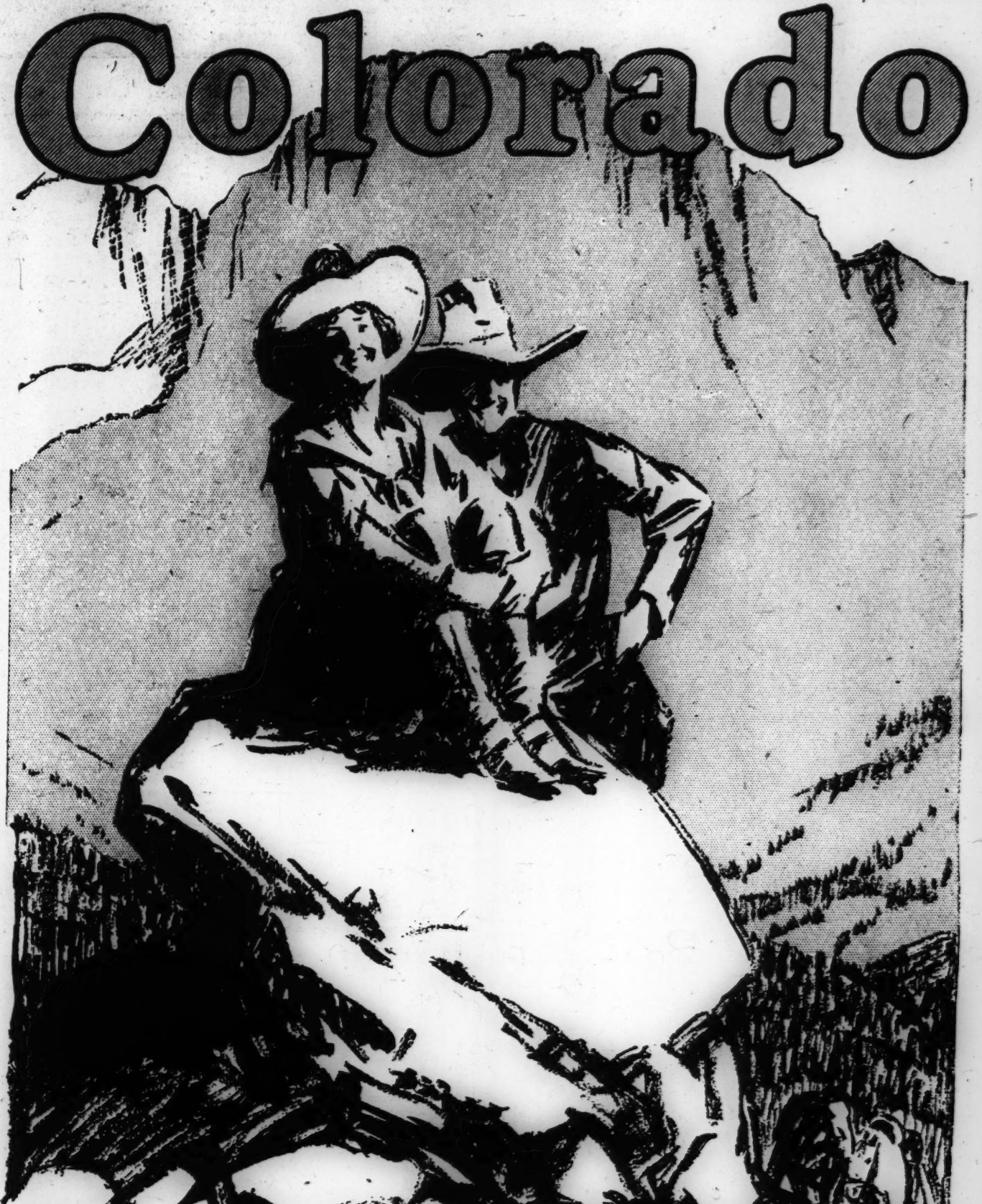
of materials, and continue from July 9 to August 13. The classes are not intended primarily for pupils who are backward or deficient in school work. Pupils who do the work of these classes satisfactorily should be equipped for leadership in their classes for the ensuing year. A pupil may register for not more than two classes. Applications for enrollment should be made to the Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard.

CHILD AMENDMENT FAVORED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (Special)—Eight women's organizations, all members of the women's joint legislative committee, have gone on record as favoring Rhode Island ratification of the federal national child labor amendment.

STAR TO CONSTITUTE VIRGINIA CHAPTER

Virginia Chapter No. 134 (U. D.), Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Alice G. Knowlton is the first and present Worthy Matron, is to be constituted in the Eastern Star Temple, Virginia Street, Dorchester, next Thursday evening.

The chapter was instituted Dec. 29, 1923, by Cresson R. Curtice, then Grand Patron. The constitution ceremonies will be directed by Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Matron, and Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron, and this will be the first chapter to be constituted by the present grand officers.



VACATION this summer in Colorado. Breathe the mountain air—and feel the exhilarating effect.

Two weeks amid the mountain loveliness of Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park will refresh you and send you home with renewed zest for the work ahead. It's an investment that pays big dividends!

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After that choose your own vacation haunts. The Colorado Glaciers, the Pike's Peak-Manitou-Clear Creek and Platte Canyon resort regions are just a few. Scores more are grouped in one great fascinating Playland.

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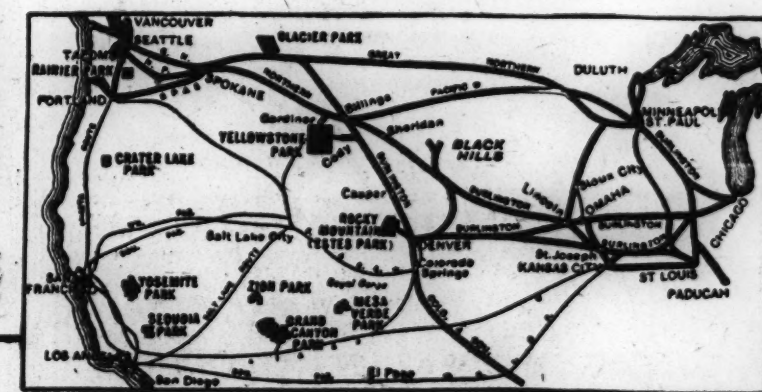
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The New Herbaceous Border Flowers

London Special Correspondence

TIME was when artificial flowers were considered an enormity—a decoration, but popular taste is changing on that score. Not that it is any less desirable when possible to have the real blossoms with their delicious fragrance, but if for one reason or another these are not available, wonderfully clever reproductions are now to be had which are a joy to behold.

A well-known London store has a department devoted to these "cut flowers" arranged as real blossoms are at a florist's, in most carefully chosen and often uncommon vases and jars. Sheaves of rose-colored, silken-petaled tulips are to be seen, and tall spikes of blue delphinium, great heads of white madonna lilies in jars of the beautiful Upchurch pottery with its matt surface and dull soft lilac coloring. Yellow or white water lilies also float amid their green leaves in gorgeous cut glass bowls mounted on dark wooden stands.

An Australian's Pleasure

A visitor from Australia, a garden and flower lover, recently found himself in this department and wandered around chose a hollyhock here, a delphinium there, then a branch of lilac or of fuchsia, and a few stocks, and having these and others put in a grayish pottery jar in a lovely mixed bunch exclaimed, "Oh how I love flowers!" So realistic were the silken blossoms, that it seemed as if they had been picked from an herbaceous border in an Old World garden.

Some of the loveliest reproductions are the anemones, which are made in 13 colors. A glass bowl of them showed a beautiful arrangement of these flowers, each in a different shade of mauve, from a soft pale tint to the darkest purple or a wonderful reddish hue. Very natural too were great bunches of magnolia in a big pot filled with sand, and the branches of laburnum which were in a tall cut glass vase.

Among the interesting and effective receptacles used are stone vases, and one client has ordered for her drawing-room a miniature bird bath in stone to be filled with floating yellow water lilies.

Pot plants show another side of the work, one of the very latest arrivals being a pot of velvety gloxinia. The original growing plant which had been used as a model for making the artificial blossoms was seen later in the workroom. Then there were standard fuchsias, and small rhododendron shrubs in tubs, and azaleas in hanging green Oriental pots. A stone jar had margolds in it in different varieties, looking as though they must be actually growing, and the same may be said of a small trough filled with cyclamens. Even the wild flowers were represented in gorge bushes and entrancing little pink-tipped daisies in pots.

Scarlet Gardenias

There were absolutely natural gardenias, too, for buttonholes, as well as the little scarlet gardenias which so many women are wearing in their coats, and there were conventionalized flowers for dress garnitures. But it is for the Old World herbaceous border flowers that orders are received from all over the world, a great many orders coming from tropical countries like India.

A very interesting point about this industry is that it is a British one, although flower-making is a French specialty. It was started in a working girls' club in Mayfair by a few society women just before the war. When the war began other duties demanded their attention, and the craft was taken over and developed by the firm which is now responsible for it. But a good beginning had been made, for the girls had been taught to copy the natural flowers, and one feels that the maintenance of a high standard in the work depends on the presence and constant imitation of the natural blossoms.

A Visit to the Workrooms

The writer was privileged to visit these large, airy workrooms where about 80 girls were busy, a wonderful increase over the small number of five with which the enterprise first started.

"People do not realize how much labor is attached to the making of even a small flower," said the forewoman's deputy. "In these stocks, for instance, each petal has to be dyed, veined, and mounted separately. The foliage all comes from Paris. I do not think that it is ever made in the same factory as the flowers."

"Here is the dyeing room," and she led the way into a large department

where girls seated at long tables were dipping white velvet petals into little pots of dye and then pressing out the color with a metal instrument on a sheet of blotting-paper. In one corner was a stand filled with small metal stamps of all shapes for use on the petals of the different flowers. In another department a worker was treating petals with hot wax, and near by petals were being curled and ironed on a velvet pad. Other workers were making up flowers at high speed for a special table decoration that had been ordered at a day's notice.

This is how herbaceous border flowers grow in the heart of London.



Flowers of Silk and Muslin Which Rival Nature's Own Blossoms

A Bird Bath and Feeding Place

Set a post securely in the ground; with a few nails fasten a tray to the top of the post. In the center of this set a shallow dish with sloping sides from which the birds may descend deliberately into the water.

Post and tray, particularly the under side of the tray, should be painted attractively to harmonize with surroundings. While the paint is moist it is possible to increase the ornamental effect by applying shells, stones or acorns. The latter should be painted for the sake of durability, but ought to retain their natural brown.

Food trays may be added and are attractive when formed of large shells set in cement.

Never-Slip Bow Knots

First make a double bow knot. But do not draw it up tight. Hold lightly in one hand, then with the thumb and forefinger of the other hand put the first loop you made through the loose knot again, and draw it up tight. This is very useful and simple in tying up packages that are to be made very secure, drawstrings in undergarments, and especially in tying shoe strings, for it never slips.

An Oil Cloth Mat

A square of oilcloth in the dog's or cat's eating place will save a greasy untidy floor and is easily cleaned.

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A Woman Trail-Breaker in the North Country

TRAIL-BREAKING as practiced by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club has never been looked upon as an occupation for women.

A woman, however, has qualified for the undertaking. Mrs. William Gray Harris of Worcester, Mass., went into the depths of the North Country as a working member of her husband's party. By keeping camp for them she released for service one of the men, so that all were able to put their full time into the trail-cutting. She is a seasoned camper and trapper, and

in from Gorham, N. H., and will run northwesterly into Maine, offering a two- or three days' hike when finished. Each year sees a few hardy-trail volunteers who are persistent, but it will be some time yet before it is completed. It was "strung" last season, so now the men have only to follow the string, hewing as they go a passageway wide enough for a man with a pack on his back to get through.

The party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Dudley Babson and Carl Remington, all of Worcester, left their packs and headed for the top of Mt. Hayes. There they made camp, 3000 or 4000 feet above sea level, and remained for the week which they were to serve.

At least, Mrs. Harris remained, there or thereabouts, with the men a mile or more away, chopping their way through the forest primeval or still worse—through the chaos of a "blow-down." They left camp right after breakfast, about 7 o'clock, with a lunch of raisins and hardtack in their pockets, and she did not see them again till nearly evening, when they came home for supper.

She declares that her seven days spent alone on that mountain were among the happiest she ever experienced. "I had the whole world to myself, after the men had gone; there was nothing to do all day long but enjoy myself," she said recently, telling of her trip. "After I had cleared away the breakfast my housework was done, until supper time."

Asked if she did any reading to pass the time, she laughed and said no indeed, they had brought no books, finding it sufficient to carry, on their backs up to the top of a mountain, their food, clothing and shelter. Besides, she hadn't wanted to read—there was too much else to do. Picking blueberries was one thing, looking for bears another.

"I was just crazy to see a bear," she confessed. "Only a few rods from the camp was a hemlock woods, with dens among the rocks. There must have been bears there, but they simply wouldn't come out. All around our tents grew the most tempting bait—the camp was in a blueberry patch, which is a bear's idea of heaven."

The blueberries appeared in the daily menu of the campers in various guises, the most popular being blueberry pancakes. But Mrs. Harris is justly proud of the fact that, in spite of the limited assortment of food which they could pack into the woods, she always had three or four different dishes for each meal and never had two meals alike.

The party took with them prunes, raisins, rice, spaghetti, concentrated pea soup, dehydrated vegetables, evaporated apples, and apricots, powdered milk, dried beef, bouillon cubes, besides the essentials for cooking. For cooking, two kettles and a frying pan were taken.

Their poncho tents were really

sent for the purpose of making them waterproof. One side of each tent was left open to the view, which took in most of the Presidential Range and the Carter-Moriah Range as well. For bedding, sleeping bags with blankets were used, on spruce boughs.

The loads which the men carried into the woods on their backs weighed from 70 to 80 pounds, for they included in addition to the articles mentioned, a cross-cut saw, huge tree-pruning shears, and axes; so one can understand their aversion to toting along reading matter in addition.

"One must know how to dress for the woods in order to be comfortable there, for of course you wear the same clothes day and night," Mrs. Harris explained. "A flannel shirt, tweed coat and knickers, golf hose over two pairs of short socks, and elkhide shoes with hobnails, proved a satisfactory rig this trip. I have



Mrs. William Gray Harris, Who Kept Camp for Her Husband and a Party of Trail-Breakers in the North Country of New Hampshire

found, from long camping experience, that woolen underwear is the best. In place of a hat I always wear a bandanna on my head—it is far more comfortable and practical, and looks positively gay. You find lots of people wearing them now on their hikes, men and women both."

While Mr. and Mrs. Harris were roughing it in the north country, their daughter, Miss Sally Harris, was taking a seven-weeks hike through Glacier Park with only another girl as companion.

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Feeding the Baby on Motor Trips

AN AUTOMOBILE, yes, even a "flivver," is a boon in these days to the mother of a young baby. It means outings that she would otherwise have to give up entirely. She can pack up the baby as well as the lunch and take a whole day off whenever the wanderlust moves her. The baby will rest comfortably upon a pillow on her lap if the car does not accommodate one of the swinging or stationary traveling baskets, and if she wants to drive herself, the mother can place baby and pillow on the seat beside her and cover both with a sturdy quilt or blanket, either pinning the sides to the upholstery or folding the ends under the heavy cushion.

The problem of taking the bottle baby's lunch on a motor trip has been satisfactorily solved by two mothers who put their heads together to find an easy way. They begin by filling to the very top with the correctly modified milk the bottles that are to go on the trip. Thus packed the milk will have no room to churn butter from the cream on the top during its journey over the rough roads. It is a simple matter later to pour off the excess milk so that the baby gets just his prescribed number of ounces. The bottles are stopped with corks covered with a thin pad of gauze.

Each bottle is placed in a tall tin can (the one in which the particular powdered baby food comes just fits a six-ounce bottle) or they can be put into quart jars. The can or jar just before starting is filled with cracked ice and wrapped up well in layers of newspaper. The advantage of putting each bottle in a separate can means that one bottle can be used at a time without disturbing the others in their icy bed. Also when it is time to stop for the baby's lunch the cold milk can be heated in the same can by removing the ice and water—or part of it—and letting in the hot water from the auto radiator. This should be done gradually, or several times, increasing the amount of hot water so as not to crack the bottle. A few minutes in the hot water will take off the chill of the cold milk and bring the bottle of milk to the proper heat.

What more could any baby ask than a nice warm bottle on a soft cushion while the rest of the party are eating their sandwiches by the roadside?

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COVENANT ART. 16
ROUSES CURIOSITYAmending Paragraph May Be
Added to Article Instead of
Being Substituted for Another

GENEVA, June 7 (Special Correspondence).—A number of inquiries have lately been addressed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations here in Geneva for definite information on the subject of the amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant which deals with the measures to be taken against any member of the League which resorts to war in disregard of its Covenant obligations.

Armed Intervention
In its original form the article definitely provided for armed intervention, the second paragraph reading:
"It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what military, naval, or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League."

The amendment to this paragraph, which has now been ratified by 15 states, reads, in its published form, as follows:

The second paragraph of Art. 16 shall read as follows:
"It is for the Council to give an opinion whether or not a breach of the Covenant has taken place in the deliberations on this question in the Council the votes of members of the League alleged to have resorted to war and of members against whom such action was directed shall not be counted."

This certainly appears, as is assumed by the winner of the Bok Prize, to remove all references to the possibility of employing military force. Reference of the matter to the legal section of the League Secretariat, however, elicits quite the contrary opinion. In the report of the committee of the second assembly of the League which dealt with amendments to the Covenant, a draft was annexed to the report of the article as it would appear if and when the amendments were ratified. This makes the amendment a fresh paragraph in the article, and not replacing the second paragraph as it at present stands. The article, therefore, if the amendments are ratified, will still leave it open to the Council to recommend coercive measures, not only of a financial and economic character but by the employment of physical force.

Council Can Only Recommend
Nevertheless, the interpretation given was entirely in accordance with the statement of the winner of the Bok Prize when he says that all idea of a World State has been removed. It was made very clear that the Council could only recommend the action to be taken by the members of the League and that it is for the governments to decide individually whether they will act in accordance with such recommendation.

Although it is thus incorrect to assume that if the amendments to Art. 16 become operative the Council of the League can no longer recommend the use of force, it must be remembered that the Council's decisions have to be unanimous and that unanimity involving military action would only be reached in the event of a very flagrant act of aggression. Furthermore, the Council's recommendation remains a recommendation and not an order and in every case the final decision as to whether or not military assistance shall be given remains with the individual governments. Lastly, the amendments to Art. 16 are still far from becoming operative, since by the end of January, 1924, they had been ratified only by 18 governments including five governments represented on the Council. To become operative an amendment must be ratified by all the states represented on the Council and by a majority of the states members of the League.

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respond. It must at any rate be assumed that the members of the Council voting in favor of such intervention would engage their governments to act accordingly, and these being the leading nations they would exercise a powerful influence on other members. But the effect of the amendments will certainly be to remove all question of a state being anything but a free agent in making its decision on the matter.

VIENNESE BANKERS
ENJOY PROSPERITYEnormous Profits Now Being
Made and Immense Sums Carried
to Reserve as Security

VIENNA, June 9 (Special Correspondence).—Vienna banks have enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity. Balance sheets of the big banks, now appearing, show colossal figures, running into billions and trillions. Enormous profits have been made and immense sums carried to reserve as security against possible lean years. For the first time in 10 years the stockholders are receiving appreciable dividends, although these are still below the pre-war gold crown basis.

Banking in Austria covers a much wider field than in the United States or Great Britain, and is conducted on entirely different lines. The big banks are more directly engaged in industrial and commercial enterprises, actually controlling and managing them.

The Laender Bank, for instance, owns coal mines and carries on a wholesale and retail coal business. The Anglo-Austrian Bank has a separate department devoted to sugar. There is, in fact, no limit to the variety and extent of the Vienna banks' participation in enterprises, which, in a sense, are entirely outside the field of banking.

The annual report of the Vienna Bankverein, one of the largest financial institutions in the country, which to the report of the article as it would appear if and when the amendments were ratified. This makes the amendment a fresh paragraph in the article, and not replacing the second paragraph as it at present stands. The article, therefore, if the amendments are ratified, will still leave it open to the Council to recommend coercive measures, not only of a financial and economic character but by the employment of physical force.

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JOHN GALSWORTHY
FAVORS SLANGUse of It "in Reason" Permissible,
While It Is Often Quite
"Vigorous and Apt"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 9.—John Galsworthy favors the introduction of slang into the English language, "in reason." So he informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but he did not approve of its being "freely admitted." He granted that the phrase he used regarding its incorporation in his address on "Expression" before the English Association at Bedford College, was "an elastic phrase," but he asserted, "It won't bear stretching."

He declared:
Slang is vigorous and apt. Probably most of our vital words were once slang; one by one timidity made sacrosanct, in despite of ecclesiastical and other whisks. I am waiting to see the expression "rumty-too" canonized by Dean Inge, and "gets my goat" acclimated by Professor Sainsbury.

Rebuff for New Expressions
Nothing is more willing to a writer attempting to introduce a new word or expression than to receive such a letter as this: "Dear Sir: I am a great admirer of your work, but will you please tell me what 'daverly,' on Page 253 of your last novel means? I cannot find it in the dictionary." The beauty of a slang word is that you need not put it in the dictionary; it cries its own meaning to its own muffled bell.

And dare we condemn Cockney—a lingo whose waters, in southern England, seem fast flooding in over the dikes of the so-called Oxford accent, and such other rural dialects as are left? There is perhaps no greater divider of society than the difference in viva voce expression. If the East End on Hampstead Heath on a bank holiday pronounced its atches and Jovis, "Sei Jove!" it is rather naïve." Or if, on the other hand, the West End dropped its atches and said, "Aow! Look at the cawks in the trine," should we not be very near to a social millennium?

Which of these two forms of English, Cockney twang or the drawl of "culchah," is the more desirable as a national form of speech? The spirit of the age seems to favor Cockney, and certainly it is glister on the tongue.

English Language Still Growing
Mr. Galsworthy liked to regard the English language as still in the making, capable of new twists and bold caprices; yet he thought the attitude toward it should have more reverence, that they should love their mother tongue, and try to express themselves with vigor, dignity, and grace.

Mr. Galsworthy said the soul of good expression still kept in the work of meaning, and did not betray truth; fresh angles, new lights, but neither at the expense of significance nor the detriment of verity; never, in fact, just for the sake of being unexpected. Concerning the connection between expression and character, drawing in prose fiction, he said that some characters, as those of Rabelais and Dickens, owed their survival to happy extravagance, and those of Fielding,

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Jane Austen, and Anatole France to ironical finitude. Tolstoy's characters were inhibited by what one might call "familiar spirit," a mysterious ail. Such characters convinced the reader that he might meet and recognize them walking the everyday world. This quality, demanded an unconsciousness rare in English and French novelists—perfectly simple expression, without trick, manner, or suspicion of desire to "seem clever, modern, or aesthetic." The most perfect example of "familiar spirit" permeating both book and its characters was Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn"—"that joyous work as sure of immortality as any book I know."

NEW DANISH MINISTER
TO BUILD A THEATER

COPENHAGEN, June 7 (Special Correspondence).—Denmark has experienced quite a shock by the drastic and resolute manner in which Mr. Nims Bang, the Minister for Education in the Social-Democratic Government has tackled the problem of the Danish State Theater. The old order of things, within a day, became a thing of the past: the chief, Count Brockhus-Schack, a member of one of the leading Danish noble families, and who for 11 years had been chief of the theater, received notice to quit with only a day's warning. The five directors were reduced to one, and he is solely and entirely responsible for both the artistic and business management of the theater, one of the oldest and most famous in Europe, having as his assistant a literary adviser.

Moreover, Mr. Bang has decided that a second and smaller theater shall be constructed as soon as circumstances will allow, where the drama will henceforward be installed, the very fine present theater being reserved for opera and ballet, while hitherto all three branches have been domiciled at the old theater.

Plans for this change have been ready for years but after endless discussion the plan was shelved. Even old conservative papers voice a certain amount of admiration for Mr. Bang's action, admitting that something of this sort ought to have been done years ago.

AIR SURVEY FOR MANITOBA
WINNIPEG, Man., June 18 (Special Correspondence).—Seven Canadian Government airplanes will leave Victoria Beach on Lake Winnipeg shortly to conduct a survey from the air of northern Manitoba. The rough, lake-dotted country will be thoroughly mapped out, and pictures will be taken from an average height of 10,000 feet. It is expected that these maps and photographs will be a great help to the land surveyors, making it possible for a surveying party to cover a township in a day and a half.

ETHIOPIA TO SEND DIPLOMATS
BRUSSELS, June 6 (Special Correspondence).—Prince Tafari, who has been staying in Belgium, states that on his return to Ethiopia he will ask his Government to elect diplomatic representatives to be sent to England, France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

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DR. SEIPEL HOLDS
OFFICE TWO YEARSChancellor Expects to Prove to
Council That Austria Should
Be Freed From Control

VIENNA, June 6 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Ignaz Seipel recently completed his second year as Prime Minister of the Austrian Republic. He accepted office at a time when the situation in his country was one of unparalleled disorder, verging on chaos; tirelessly, he has worked, never discouraged, never doubting. Step by step he has guided his country back to normal conditions.

In a statement prepared exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor on this occasion, the Austrian Chancellor says:
Austria has been the first of all countries wrecked by the great war, to overcome the financial disorganization, to stabilize its exchange and to secure its economic future. This happy outcome has been due to her own efforts as much as to foreign assistance; in this connection, it is only with deep gratitude that I can mention the United States as among the friends of my country.

We will go to Geneva, and, in a certain sense, this second journey will be a counterpart to the first one in August, 1922. I had then to ask the League of Nations to act with the European powers to grant us an international loan for the purpose of our reconstruction, under the condition that the League should assume control of it. Today, we have gone so far that the Austrian Government will be able to lay before the League a normal budget which, put into practice, should supply the official proof that the reconstruction of Austria has been effectually carried out. This reconstruction has meant great sacrifices to Austria; we feel proud to have undertaken them unflinchingly and without any reservations, thus proving our fidelity to the treaty signed by us.

Dr. Seipel's political career dates from the publication of his first book, "The Nation and the States," in 1912; this was followed in 1917 by "The Austrian Constitution." In the same year, he joined the Christian Socialist Party. In 1918, he became an intimate friend of the former Emperor Karl and took part in the peace tentatives going on.

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In Switzerland. In October, 1918, he became Minister of Social Welfare in the Cabinet of Professor Lammasch. After the collapse of the Austrian Empire, he was elected member of the Austrian Constituent Assembly, in 1920; and in the following year he became chairman of the Christian Socialist Party. On May 31, 1922, he succeeded Police Inspector Schober to the position of Chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

Reconstruction under Dr. Seipel's guidance has progressed to such an extent that Austria's revenues are far ahead of anything suggested by the League of Nations, indeed only a half of the international loan of \$57,021,000 gold crowns has been touched. And now, on the threshold of Geneva, Austria purposes laying such a budget before the League Council as will induce that body to favor at the plenary sessions of the League in September the complete withdrawal of their control over Austria at the end of this year.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE SYSTEM AUTOMATIC
SHANGHAI, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Western mechanical innovations are steadily penetrating the Orient. Shanghai, ever in the forefront of progress, has just installed an automatic telephone system, thus liberating subscribers from the idiosyncrasies of the Chinese telephone operator.

The automatic system here is the first in the Orient. A thousand lines have been installed in one district, but on the result of the experiment the whole city, numbering 10,000 lines, will be covered by the automatic telephone. The apparatus has been supplied by L. M. Ericsson & Co., Stockholm, Shanghai, with its automatic system, is therefore placed within the first million automatic lines in the world.

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A Mediterranean Zig-Zag

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

Adalia and Rhodes

IV

There are several "velled ladies" aboard the *Paradiso*, but since there are no Turkish men about they take the opportunity to go unveiled, obviously revealing in their freedom. Hanaum Abani, a charming Turkish girl who is journeying to meet her fiancé at Adalia, the next port, wears, it is true, a veil of the thinnest imaginable white gauze which does its best to cover the lower half of her face. There is only one reason in the world for this veil. It makes her more attractive, and she knows it. In fact, we accuse her of it, and she laughs and blushes like any American girl.

We breakfast together. She, like the other "velled ladies," wears a long black enveloping garment of silk. Her veil is temporarily put aside. She tells me that she has just left her father who is a military officer, at present on duty in Adana.

"These towns a little inland from the coast," she remarks in excellent German, "have nothing in them for a Turkish girl to do. The hotels are dirty, and yet one must stay in one's room all day. In Adana it had not been for the Y. W. C. A., which was like a club for us, it would have been very bad." There was a piano there, too, she adds, at which she spent many hours.

I find that of the composers, she likes Chopin best—a cultivated taste, no doubt, but a sincere one. Musically, she knows what she is talking about, too. I tell her about a certain young lady of the Levant whom I had once known in the Balkans. When that young lady had sat down at the piano to play, instead of giving us some stirring oriental music, she had played "The Maiden's Prayer."

Abani laughs and says that she can play "The Maiden's Prayer," too. "That is the way," she observes. "The East imitates the West and the West the East. What do you think is my mother's name?"

"I have no idea, Hanaum Abani."

"Mary!"

And now, just as breakfast is over, the *Paradiso* steams into the lovely port of Adalia on the Turkish coast. At the rail of the *Paradiso*, we of America agree that there is no end to the wonder of traveling over the world and of finding places of beauty of which one has never before even heard.

Here, beyond the deep sparkling ultramarine of the Mediterranean, is a precipitous cliff 200 feet high, topped by a plateau with an ancient fortified Turkish town on it. Before us a great waterfall tumbles bodily over the edge into the sea, and within a hundred yards of its spray, no fewer than 15 smaller cataracts pour themselves over the rim of the precipice.

Beautiful luxuriant tree groups which appear at the edge of the plateau, each punctuated by the heaven-pointing poplars of Lombardy, in some way remind one of groups of musical chords. Red-tiled houses with sloping roofs—the mark of Europe—are visible among the foliage, and at the cliff's very crest are the old battlements, rusty-brown, with squat, formidable towers. Below the cliffs at the level of the sea, lies the semicircular bayou of the harbor, with a few yards of glistening sand between the rocky walls and the blue water. And here is another rugged masonry wall shutting off the sand from the sea, and a small shipyard with fishing boats in various stages of completion; while upon the face of the cliff is the rich green of foliage, and the white, bridling lines of spray, and a steep road leading up to the poplars and the fortifications of the town above.

Hanaum Abani standing beside us on the deck looks eagerly up at the town. The house of her affianced is visible in a cluster of dwellings between two groups of trees. But now Abani is looking with starry eyes at a small boat which is leaving the quay. Presently a shy, serious-faced young man in well-cut Oxford gray and a fez comes on board. He and Abani very formally shake hands.

Each to his Taste

Now we go ashore in two small boats. We go to a Turkish bath, the women in one, the men in the other. On shore our party splits into several sections. The sedate aunt of the man from Harvard and the Near East Relief workers accompany Hanaum Abani to her fiancé's house. The young lady from the Sorbonne goes for a ride in a carriage with the man from Yale, Y. M. C. A. The man from Harvard and I take a hasty look at the town and then go for a swim.

The boat house is divided into small cabins. My friend and I occupy the same cabin. It has only half a floor. From the open half a floor down to the sea, the sand is white, the sea is blue, shining up from below, punctuated the gardens of crab and sea urchin as with pale flowers. We scrape a few barnacles from the rotund sides of the *Paradiso* and toss them on the deck. But the *Paradiso* and its crew are asleep in the afternoon sun. Susceptible to so pleasant a suggestion, we

swim back to the shore and lie half submerged like the *Paradiso* in the sun.

No sooner has the *Paradiso* splashed her anchor into the harbor of Rhodes than small boats swarm along our side. We view it with satisfaction. The more small boats, the more competition; and the more competition, the more chance of going ashore at a rate which approaches equity.

Rhodes! The trading port of Athens, *Agine*, Corinth! Before us is the low-lying walled city with its medieval fortifications, and its famous spit of land and parallel breakwater, which were once spanned by the *Colossus*. Here, we are in the center of that great trade route, which from the earliest times, connected Greece with the East, leading from Hellen past Rhodes and Cyprus down the Phoenician coast to Egypt. On its galleys came the apoll and barter of the Far East, of India, and Babylon, and Arabia. Babylon sent north her carpets and fine tapestries; India, precious stones and silk and ivory; Arabia, frankincense and spices; while out of Egypt came corn, linen, porcelain—and the basis for an alphabet. Tyre and Sidon offered their cloth of purple, and alabaster and fragrant woods. Cyprus furnished that sinew of the age of bronze—copper; and cloth, both coarse and fine.

We go ashore and wander through the ancient medieval doorways embowered with Venetian coats of arms. We observe that the wonders of Rhodes, now that the *Colossus* is gone, are its climate and the triple wall with its three encircling moats which protect the citadel.

There is a profusion of flower-hedges of geraniums, magnificent oleander trees massed with blossoms, morning-glory vines with purple trumpets hiding the leaves, and tiny blue-flowering plants which serve in place of sod.

The bazaar of Rhodes combine the charm of the East with a graceful Occidental gesture toward cleanliness.

The public places of the island are as immaculate as the environs of Como or Lago di Garda. In many places vines hang across the narrow streets freighted with ripening grapes which cast shadows on the white walls.

Reluctantly, almost sadly, we tear

A Society for Inexpensive Books

The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence

DEMOCRATIC impulse made Mr. L. Simons desire to make books easily available to the people. Books being the universal of the people, he argued, they must be available at a cost which would enable them to fulfill their mission. Having seen the good results in England of Dent's Everyman's Library, and similar institutions, Mr. Simons, in 1905, founded in Amsterdam The Society for the Publication of Good and Inexpensive Literature.

The aim of this institution was not primarily commercial, but rather educational in the broadest sense of the word. The publishers having failed to produce cheap editions, Mr. Simons founded the above mentioned society in the form of a limited liability company having a paid-up capital of \$4000. At present the capital is £100,000, and it has its own building.

The success of this institution may be gauged from the fact that during the 18 years of its existence over 3,000,000 volumes were sold, comprising 550 different works. The inexpensive of the books has been well maintained, notwithstanding present prices are two or three times higher than in the days when the company started. Nevertheless, 200 of these 550 works are sold at about 25 cents each, 100 at \$1.50, while the most expensive ones are \$2.50.

The society's many-sided activities give it an unusual place amongst the institutions for spreading good and inexpensive literature. One of its branches is the so-called World Library, of which yearly a definite number of books are published. Subscribers for one year receive all the books published during that period in that series. It is not alone non-copy-right Dutch books, and similar translations of foreign works, but new works by Dutch authors of which the society has bought the publication rights, and translated works for which the translation rights were required. To give an idea of what appeared in this series, the following books may be mentioned. Its first publication was Sara Burgerhart, a story of the life of the Dutch burghers in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

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ourselves away. With Capri, and Amalfi, and a hilltop above Nazareth, and certain of the Japanese islands, and another island in the China Sea, Rhodes, even though grayed down in the memory through the paths of distance, will carry through the years, to one traveler at least, a siren song which denies to the returned wanderer a perfect, impenetrable peace.

There is a sociable feeling about the affair. The friends do not go behind the scenes for they are too many, but the Gosselers, and the Duke of Plaza-Toro, and "the Suite" the other evening all mixed with the admiring audience, between the acts. Admiration was so general as to create a happy, grateful atmosphere. The actresses admired each other. "Doesn't she look nice!" they said as Casilda came with her long brown curls—"my own hair!"—as she was careful to explain. Even the Commissioner who manipulated the curtains paused a moment before he drew them to point out the pretty tableau the Venetian girls made with their roses. "Just look at that!" he said to the people in the wings. He knew that these pretty charming girls in their bright skirts were box-makers, tailors and dressmakers' "hands," shop assistants, and clerks.

They belong, however, to the "Smile and Whisper" Women's Institute in Gopsall Street. Here the London County Council provides drama, literature, and elocution classes as well as domestic handicrafts, and the girls themselves set the tone. The slogan "Smile and Whisper" really means

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Another important publication is an Encyclopedia of Monographs, the aim of which is to introduce the people to all kinds of natural sciences, arts, and literature. Forty-five volumes have appeared up to the present time, and a number of more are in preparation.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

A Talk With Lew Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 18.—"I AM so sorry to be late. I have just been down to see my two grandchildren off to Europe. They sailed on the Leviathan this morning," said Mr. Lew Fields as he rushed down the alleyway that leads to the stage door of the Forty-Ninth Street Theater where he is playing in "The Melody Man." "Now if you will be patient for just a few minutes longer, while I run up to my dressing room and change my clothes, and make up, and eat this sandwich which I got on the way up from the steamer, I will be ready for the first act and we can have a few minutes and then between the first and second acts have our talk."

The few minutes' wait was neither a waste of time nor a bore to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. A great deal that was interesting was happening. The members of the company arriving for the matinee performance, greeting the stage door man cordially, asking for their mail, etc. The cornetist of the jazz band that appears in the play had arrived early and was practicing scales, "warming up" somewhere in the upper tier of dressing rooms.

Stage hands, property men and electricians were going about their business of preparing the stage for the rise of the curtain on Act I, engaging in a rapid fire of good-natured banter and raillery. The stage manager, going in all directions, quietly noting every detail of the stage, seeing to it that the members of the company were all in their dressing rooms—calling "Half hour!" "Fifteen minutes!" and "Overture!" to keep the actors informed as to how near it was to the rise of the first curtain.

Applause Heard Back Stage. The play began and Mr. Fields went on and played his first act. The applause was heard from "back stage," and although the exact words of the players were not distinguishable, the different voices were, and it is interesting to note that nearly every time Mr. Fields spoke we heard gales of laughter coming from "out front." After bowing for the several curtain calls at the end of the act, Mr. Fields came out into the cement-paved court adjoining the stage door.

"Let's not go up into the dressing room, it is so stuffy. Let's sit here on this bench." Calling to his dresser he said "Now watch this—I am out here so don't let me miss my cue." "All right, sir," is said in a manner that inspires confidence that Mr. Fields will be called in time for his next scene.

"Well, it is nice and cool out here, isn't it? Now what do you want me to talk about?" Remembering that the program of "The Melody Man" states that "There will be an intermission of 10 minutes between acts one and two" and that Mr. Fields is on the stage at the rise of the second act curtain, the interviewer had to think quickly. Three or four questions must be chosen from the 10 planned, and the first found of the theater, are you not?" was ventured.

"Well naturally—I went on the stage when I was nine and I've been at it pretty steadily for 48 years. You see, Joe (Joseph Weber) and I were together the greater part of that time. I have heard audiences laugh a great many thousand times as you can well imagine," he said with a merry twinkle in his eye. "That is the actor's compensation, of course, the response of the audience."

"Wouldn't you prefer being an actor to being a successful bank president?" "Ah, well—that is a question you wait a minute, I don't want to decide that too hastily. There are times in an actor's life when he thinks that it would be very comfortable to be a successful bank president for a few minutes. You know, the struggle is pretty intense at times. But with all that I love the theater."

"Will you say a few words regarding the building of comedy—what induces laughter?" "Of course, there are many ways of inducing laughter. The thing that is called 'holkey' has a question you can get a laugh by throwing a custard pie at his partner in a scene, but I presume you mean high-class comedy; in which case I think that, first of all, a comedian must take his job seriously—must be sure of himself. That is most important. He must know exactly what he is doing. The playwright must first give the comedian a 'situation' in a play. Comedy lines are all right and helpful if they are truly funny, but the situation and the relationship of the character to the other characters in the scene are the important things. A look, a gesture, a shrug of the shoulders will get the laugh. Sometimes a touch of just 'personality' will do it. Much of the laughter in the theater results from seeing the comedian in trouble. It is strange that human beings are constituted that way, but they are."

"I think and think over my lines, say them to myself a dozen different ways. Sometimes a line will not go in one act but will succeed in another. It sometimes makes a great difference to whom a line is said in a play. I remember having a line that I knew was good for a laugh. I said it to the ingénue in the first act and it fell flat. It was rather an impertinent line and the audience resented my saying it to the delicate little leading lady. I felt this but did not want to part with the line. I put it over in the second act

and said it in a scene with the more robust character comedienne of the company. It was the biggest laugh in the entire performance."

"Will you say a few words regarding the effect that being a professional comedian has on the man's private life?"

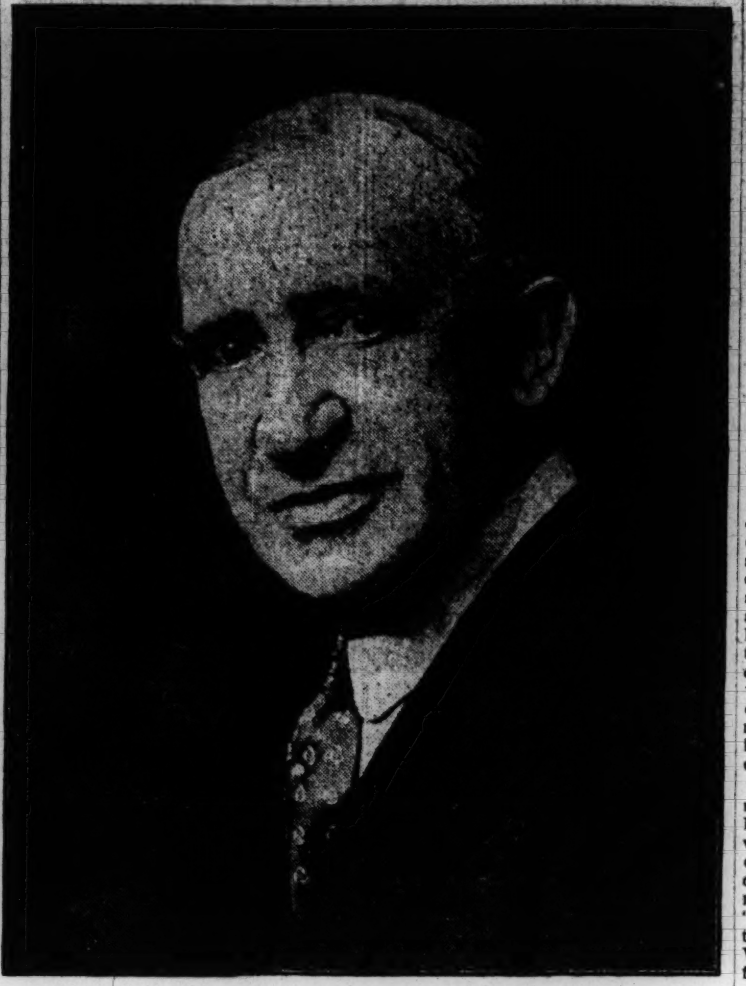
"If you are asking me if I am happy, I can say 'yes' at once. I am very happy, but if you ask me if I am a comedian in private life, do clowning in my home, at my dinner

table, 'no!' I am very serious. My job is that of a comedian. I come here to the theater and do my job with the tools of my profession, which I keep here, just as a mechanic goes to his work and uses his tools. I do not carry my work of the theater into my home-life."

The stage manager made his appearance and said: "Second Act—when you are ready, Mr. Fields."

In one minute Lew Fields was in his place on the stage. The curtain was up and a few seconds later laughter was heard coming from the matinee audience.

FRANK LEA SHORT.



Lew Fields, Appearing in "The Melody Man"

Western Dramas Presented in China

Shanghai, May 26

Special Correspondence

A NEW movement has been launched in Chinese theatricals with the presentation, in translation and adaptation, of western drama for Chinese audiences. Returned students, familiar with the west and its customs, are the sponsors, and the production of "Lady Windermere's Fan," Oscar Wilde's drama, inaugurated what is being heralded as the Oriental Little Theater movement.

Behind the project is the commendable idea of accurate presentation of western plays. While the west is satisfied to have its knowledge of China based on San Francisco tong wars and lurid Chinatown opium dens, the east desires to present true color and atmosphere in its treatment of western plays.

Mr. Shen Hung is the leader of the movement. He spent several years in America, played a season with the William Brady Company, and two or three seasons at the Copley Theater in Boston. He studied dramatic technique under Prof. George F. Baker at Harvard and staged a Chinese play in New York.

He produced Wilde's play at the Kiangsu Vocational Educational Association Hall, in Shanghai. Some critics, although appreciating the suitability of this play for translation, because of the Chinese love of epigram, complained of his translation. It was so unlike the play that it might be said that it was not Wilde's play, they said.

Mr. Shen gave his reply to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Long ago he had decided to bring to China something of the west that could be understood by the Chinese. He admitted he had adapted the play and he gave his reasons:

"In New York I saw 'The Sun Daughter' and 'Broken Blossoms.' They were both artistic achievements, but they did not present real Chinese life. Foreigners who have no contact

with our world know as little of our social structure as the provincial Chinese do of theirs. But I suffered enough from viewing those two productions to make me resolve, in all my efforts, to give western drama a place in the Chinese theater, to eliminate that which I know is not universally true of Occidental existence."

This first play has proved a great success, and Mr. Shen and his players are working on Ibsen's "A Doll's House," which they hope to produce in the fall.

The Theater in Italy Today

OF RECENT theatrical productions in Italy, three, for one reason or another, may claim the attention of the foreigner. They are Gino Rocca's "Tragedia senza eroe" (A Tragedy Without a Hero); Dario Niccodemi's "La casa segreta" (The Secret House); and Luigi Pirandello's "Ciascuno a suo modo" (Each in His Own Way). Strangely enough, the third of these plays was in print, in an English translation published in New York, long before its production in Italy; such are the rewards of sudden renown.

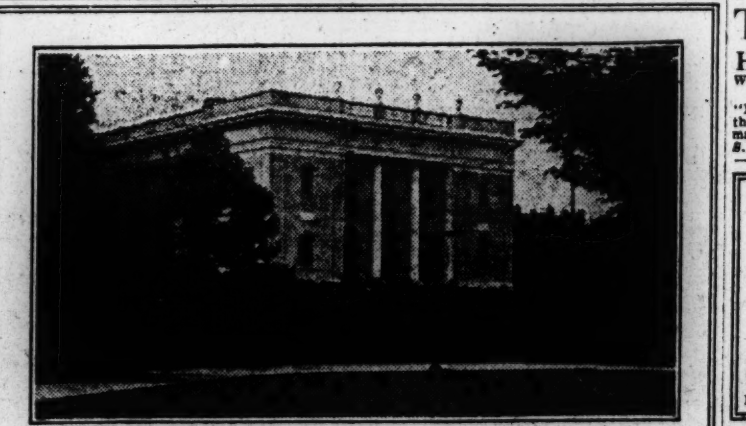
Two of the plays may be dismissed with passing mention as attempts to substitute for real drama the pungent appeal of mere technical novelty. There are those, indeed, who would place the Pirandello play in a similar category, if somewhat more elevated because of its human implications and its artistic sincerity.

The "punch" of Gino Rocca's play, as the title reveals, lies in the fact that the central character does not appear. The substance of the piece, however, is the ordinary trash of melodrama.

Dario Niccodemi's drama is little

more than a series of scenes in which the central character does not appear. The substance of the piece, however, is the ordinary trash of melodrama.

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better and receives at the hands of Marco Fraga ("Emmepl") of "L'illustrazione Italiana" a plain-spoken castigation that comes with all the more justice from the pen of one who was among the first to announce Niccodemi's theatrical gifts. What is to be gained, either in pleasure or instruction, from the spectacle of a padded melodrama in which the fatted disappears on the eve of his wedding, so to speak, leaving the field clear for an unloved rival; and in which he returns only after it is too late, just in time to let his beloved gaze at him in consternation and walk on in the arms of her husband? Yet so skilled is Niccodemi with the tools of the theater that his play was received with truly Italian warmth.

Niccodemi's services as stage director of the Pirandello play won him far better-deserved plaudits from the self-same "Emmepl"—he who, so sharp of tongue and perspicacious of wit, maintains against years and disillusion his sprightly columns of dramatic comment in this important Italian weekly. "Each in His Own Way" is the typical Pirandello drama of puzzled personalities in quest of a unity that eludes them. It is a play within a play, presenting the technical novelty of an audience within an audience. The details of the plot, for all his opulence may be of secondary importance; what matters is the wit and skill with which the dramatist of "Six Characters in Search of an Author" presents his play of stage folk in quest of a personality.

Pirandello's trick of an audience commenting upon his play is as young as Shaw's "Fanny's First Play." It is attractive; it is an intimate, in its way, as the vaudevilian's stunt of carrying the action into the very aisles of the theater. It is not in the highest sense drama, any more than are his other delightful plays of bemused personalities. It is, however, a self-conscious comment. It is again, despite his own protestations, eminently intellectual, as is that 20-year-old novel of his, "The Late Mattia Pascal," which already contained these later dramas in germ. Excellent amusement of the theater with evergreen of inner searching, the stability of our opinions, ourselves.

Yet consider how the returned Pirandello has captured the sober critics. Here is Ettore Romagnoli, who has written admirable works on the Greek dramatists and translated them for open-air production, hinting that Pirandello may be another Shakespeare. "As we were returning yesterday from the performance of 'Each in His Own Way,'" he wrote in his newspaper, "a fellow with the courage of his impressions pronounced a great name—too great a name: Shakespeare. No one dared to dissent. But no one protested. As the one and only Shakespeare knew, there are times when melody doth protect too much. And also, as it appears, when she doth not protect enough."

I. G.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK
R. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK Mat. Today 2:30
Hippodrome 1000 Orch. \$1
KEITH'S PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES
GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
FASHION MONTH
THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF 1000 DELIGHTS
PLAIN JANE
NOW AT HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St.
SAM H. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

BROADHURST 44th W. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Thursday & Saturday 2:30
BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK With Roland Young
Expressing Willie
By Rachel Cochrane
48th ST. THEATRE Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30
PLYMOUTH 48th W. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
THE POTTERS
J. P. McVAY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
"The best American comedy of the season."
—Reviewed, Brown, N. Y. World
49th ST. Theatre, W. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
LEW FIELDS
in "THE MELODY MAN"
with SAM WHITE and EVA FOCK

P. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E
19th St. E. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30. Mat. 2:30
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
"SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with
GEORGE KELLY
"Best of all American comedies."
—Reviewed, Brown, World.
BIJOU Theatre, 45 St. W. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
The Goose
HANGS HIGH
With Norman Trevor, Mrs.
"Mr. Beach has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a manner which is very near perfection."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

THE WONDERFUL VISIT
By H. G. Wells and St. J. Devine
A play which readers of The Christian Science Monitor especially will enjoy
PRINCESS THEATRE
50th St. E. of N.Y. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Thursday and Saturday 2:30
NEW YORK—Motion Pictures
HAROLD LLOYD in "GIRL IN SHY"
ROSS CAMEO 424 St. Continues 10:30
8th St. 8th St. a.m. to 11:30 p.m.

British National Theater

By J. T. GREIN

London, June 6.—THE National Theater is once more a topic of correspondence and discussion. Through the advent of the Labor Ministry hope has sprung up again. Apparently there is some sympathy for the theater among its members, and if Mr. Snowden has given but half-a-loaf to the gallery in reduction of tax, it is a beginning and a sign that things are moving in the right direction.

Besides, and this is important, there are men in the Cabinet whose interest in the theater is well known. They are the friends of G. B. S. and some have been helpers in the minutes, when Ibsen was the reformer. Lord Olivier is those days was a playwright, the Prime Minister, the Webbs, the Snowdens—to name but a few—were often seen at performances of the vanguard. They knew what the theater means to the people.

No doubt they were informed of the drama's progress in other countries, notably in Germany, where in pre-war days there flourished workmen's theaters—magnificent performances of great plays from Shakespeare and Goethe to Hauptmann and Shaw at twopenny hippeny for an excellent seat. It was almost the millennium and if the war has changed values, it still remains a potent fact that in bank-rupt Berlin the Staatstheater, under the wings of the Government, has become a first-rate artistic institution helping by its liberality of policy, to the rise of a new tradition in the Royal Theater of William's days when he himself lent a hand sometimes to productions.

Well, Berlin has its Staatstheater and every town from some 25,000 inhabitants onward has its Municipal Theater fostered by the rates and maintained by the community in spite of parious finances. In England we still talk, and for want of a practical plan, the National Theater is still in the air, in the thoughts of enthusiasts and the students, but the public at large cares naught—will care naught until Parliament and Cabinet take the matter in hand.

When that time comes, and it may be near—it would be well to be ready

AMUSEMENTS
CHICAGO
SAM HARRIS THEATRE, Dearborn near Lake
H. H. Frase presents the New Musical Comedy
NO, NO, NANETTE
Staged by EDWARD ROYCE
MURAT Matinee at 2:15 Wed., Thurs. and Saturday. Evening at 8:15
WEEK BEGINNING
JUNE 23RD in the Dark
NEXT WEEK—KEMPTON
MOTION PICTURES
Douglas Fairbanks
The Thief Bagdad

A glorious fantasy of the days of Haroun al Raschid, in a setting of romance, color and splendor
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
NEW YORK LIBERTY THEATRE
42nd West of Broadway
PHILA FOREST THEATRE
Broad and Sanson
BOSTON COLONIAL THEATRE
Boylston and Tremont

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MARY PICKFORD
Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall
A MARSHALL NIELSEN PRODUCTION
CRITERION Theatre, The New Hudson Hall
Broadway at 44th St. N. Y. City
ALSO ORCHESTRA HALL, CHICAGO

George M. Cohan Theatre, NEW YORK
Wooda Theatre, CHICAGO
Aldine Theatre, PHILADELPHIA
Egyptian Theatre, LOS ANGELES
London Pavilion, LONDON, ENGLAND
2:10—TWICE DAILY—8:10

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with some workable scheme and a definite plan of campaign.

Three questions are to be solved first of all:

The place.
The administration.
The scope.

As to the place. There is no need to build, although that seems to be the main desire of the propagandists. There are two theaters in London, eminently suited for the purpose. The Haymarket—statelike of theaters in its sober and dignified classicism of line—and His Majesty's, a little more ornate and semi-detached, yet commanding and lofty. As to seating, both are beyond reproach, all that may be needed is to reconstruct the stage and bring it up to technical perfection. It may entail a large sum, but nothing to be compared with the capital required for a new creation. Remains the manner of acquisition. That is a matter of negotiation. The state aiding, it may be assumed that the present owners would be found tractable to attain a national achievement. That the state should grant the capital required for a new creation with the administration is a paramount condition. In the budget the interest would appear as a trifling item; in the administration "rent" is the heaviest burden to be avoided.

The administration: This demands the creation of a new official post—much needed in every direction. Britain should follow the example of France and affiliate to the Home Office a Director of Fine Arts. An artist with a business head—not a mere official with a limited horizon. His mission would be to watch the interests and guide the management of the institutions of art directly or indirectly subsidized by the state. The right man in the right place would find it not difficult to select the artistic director of the National Theater as well as the business administrator, to work on the two Canal System with

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equal powers in their particular hemisphere. Needless to say that the man of business should also be a man of letters and of the theater, not one who lives for figures and is cheeseparing toward art.

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EXCAVATORS MAKE "FIND" IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Palestine has yielded considerable archaeological treasures in the last few years, since it has become possible to recommence excavations under the aegis of the Antiquities Department. Archaeologists are now apparently face to face with another significant "find." Laborers digging, recently, the foundation for the power house of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus, almost fell into the mouth of a cave they unexpectedly struck. The cave was found to measure about two meters, and on entering it the workers found seven ossuaries with inscriptions they thought were in Hebrew.

Pending further excavations the cave was promptly closed, by order of the Antiquities Department, and covered over with boards and stones, thereby only heightening the interest in the contents of the cave, the tomb, and the niches holding the ossuaries. It is not unlikely, as an English scholar put it, that if the hole should turn out to be a "pucker cave," treasures will be forthcoming. The latter profession is very fully represented, because it is looked upon as very important that an active propaganda for increased consumption of milk is carried on in the schools.

Professor Orla Jensen recently spent some time in the United States, which he visited for the purpose of studying American methods of milk handling and transport.

DENMARK EXAMINES U. S. DAIRY METHODS

COPENHAGEN, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—A Milk Council has been formed for Denmark, comprising 22 members. Prof. Orla Jensen is chairman, and Professor Sonck-Knudsen, of the Royal Agricultural College, is vice-chairman. The other members represent dairy farming, physiological science, doctors and veterinary professions and education. The latter profession is very fully represented, because it is looked upon as very important that an active propaganda for increased consumption of milk is carried on in the schools.

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GRAIN RUSH IN CANADA
WINNIPEG, Man., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—Since September, 1923, the Canadian National western lines have moved 204,521,000 bushels of grain in 153,887 cars. An average trainload during the grain rush consists of 80 cars, and the number of trains of this length handled during the season was 2545. The figures reflect an increase over the volume of grain handled during the season of 1922-23 of 33,684 cars, or 47,625,000 bushels. An interesting feature of this season's grain movement is that the port of Vancouver quadrupled its grain business. This port is gradually securing recognition as an outlet for western Canada's grain crop.

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WILLIAMS WINS IN THREE SETS

Easily Defeats E. A. McGuire in Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Singles

WIMBLEDON, June 24.—(AP)—R. N. Williams, 24, the United States internationalist, defeated E. A. McGuire of England, in the men's singles of the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis tournament today, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. Their match was postponed from yesterday to permit McGuire to play in the Irish championships.

McGuire crossed from Ireland last night and his game seemed to have been affected by the rough sea passage. He was unable to keep inside the lines with the drives which he tried to speed up like the American. Williams double faulted badly in the second set and McGuire, showing momentary signs of regaining his land legs, captured four games, largely as the result of Williams' errors.

F. T. Hunter, America, defeated J. M. Hilliard, England, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. C. H. Fischer, United States, defeated V. Rudolph, Germany, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. W. M. Wadburn, United States, defeated C. H. G. Mayes of England, after a hard battle, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0. J. M. Bayley defeated R. V. Lyett, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

J. R. Lacoste, France, defeated Manuel Alonso Spain, 2-6, 6-2, 13-15, 6-2, 6-2.

In the women's singles Mrs. A. E. Beamish defeated Mrs. R. C. Middleton, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston was the first American to be eliminated from the tournament. She took one set of her match with Mrs. Wallis, but the stronger Englishwoman tried her best to win the second set, but she was unable to stand the pressure of the long rallies, and she was unable to attempt to take the last set, which went to 8-6.

Miss Suzanne Lenglen, woman's world's lawn tennis champion, defeated Miss Ellis, England, 6-0, 6-0, in the women's singles this afternoon.

Miss Helen Wills, United States women's champion, defeated Miss Lillian Scherman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, United States, who recently won the Rochester singles, defeated Mrs. E. A. McGuire, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss E. A. McGuire, England, defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, United States, 6-1, 6-2.

The promise of performances by both Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Helen Wills, the two star attractions of the tournament among the women, packed the Wimbledon stands with fashionable crowds for the second day of the play of the tournament. Perfect tennis weather prevailed when Williams and McGuire opened proceedings on the center court. The American started with a rush and won the first set in 15 minutes.

M. J. G. Ritchie defeated C. E. Von Braun, 6-1, 6-0, retired.

The critics in the morning newspapers, dealing with yesterday's play, are impressed by the game displayed by Vincent Richards, youthful American internationalist, who defeated that A. E. Park, whom Richards defeated in three straight sets with the loss of only two games, did not offer opposition strong enough to justify the full efforts of the American, but aside from this several predicted that as Richards played the first ball in the tournament, so he is likely to send the last across the net.

At the end of the day about 30 of the 128 contenders for the singles honors of the Wimbledon championships are still in the tournament. The play of the day was called, now that the world's titles have been dropped, had been eliminated from further play. The play yesterday was the shadow of the play in the events for this is already known as the women's Wimbledon.

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QUEEN MAB WINS VANDERBILT CUP

Wildfire Crosses Line First. With Iroita Second

VANDERBILT CUP WINNERS
1919—Iroita.....E. W. Clark
1920—Queen Mab.....W. F. Ayer
1921—Flying Cloud.....W. F. Ayer
1922—Queen Mab.....N. F. Ayer
1923—Queen Mab.....N. F. Ayer
1924—Queen Mab.....N. F. Ayer
Record 1st. 5m.

MARLBHEAD, Mass., June 24.—Permanent possession of the Vanderbilt Gold Cup today belongs to the Queen Mab, a maroon-rigged schooner, owned by Commodore N. F. Ayer of the Eastern Yacht Club, as a result of its victory in the 192-mile run from New London, Conn., to this port yesterday.

Although Queen Mab won the trophy she was not the first craft across the finish line. This honor was won by C. L. Harding's Wildfire, another local boat. The Wildfire was timed across the line at 5h. 47m. 47s. yesterday morning, and the Iroita, owned by E. W. Clark of the Eastern and New York Yacht clubs, crossed at 5h. 5m. 28s. The Queen Mab was third in finish at 6h. 41m. 45s.

The annual ocean race of the Eastern Yacht Club was first held 17 years ago when the schooner Iroita, owned by E. W. Clark, won the trophy. The first cup was captured by M. F. Plant's Elena. The continuation after the annual Harvard-Yale crew regatta, the Queen Mab was the victor of another gold cup to replace the Clark trophy.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE
Queen Mab, N. F. Ayer 5h. 47m. 47s.
Iroita, E. W. Clark 5h. 5m. 28s.
Shawna, S. M. Milliken 5h. 52m. 32s.
Flying Cloud, W. F. Ayer 6h. 1m. 15s.
Wildfire, C. L. Harding 6h. 1m. 15s.

CHICAGO Y. C. TO BUILD NEW HOME
Competition for a New Trophy
Also Part of Anniversary Celebration

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Chicago Yacht Club is to inaugurate two big projects on Aug. 4. It is announced here that the club will build a new clubhouse on the site at the foot of Monroe Street and Grant Park on the Lake Michigan shore. The new clubhouse is to be a gold trophy, to be called the Sheldon Clark trophy.

Recent building plans, postponed by the war, are being resumed. The new clubhouse is to be a gold trophy, to be called the Sheldon Clark trophy.

The club, with a building fund of several years accumulation, is expected to be financially the strongest organization of its kind in the world. Its site on the downtown lake front of Chicago, which was being altered, it is announced, to provide easy facility for the comfort, pleasure, and entertainment of non-sailing as well as sailing members.

The trophy to be named in honor of former Commodore Clark are held out by the committee headed by J. Will Johnson, "Clark" Johnson, who has been the club's treasurer since 1910. Johnson "stands out" as having given more of his time and made greater sacrifices for the club than any other member. Johnson believes that the trophy should be a gold trophy, to be called the Sheldon Clark trophy.

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FOURTEEN LEFT IN COLLEGE PLAY

East Has Eight, Pacific Coast Three, Chicago, Canada, and Texas One Each

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 24 (Special).—Out of the 86 players who started in the national intercollegiate tennis tournament, the Haverford College Club courts here yesterday, only 14 remain today to compete for the singles title which is held by C. H. Fischer, who is now abroad playing in the Wimbledon tournament.

Three players from the Pacific Coast, one each from Canada, Texas and Chicago, and eight from Eastern universities and colleges, still survive. There were a number of surprises yesterday, prominent of which was the defeat of J. E. Howard '24, of Princeton University, the former Maryland State champion, who bowed to the skill of Jerome Lang '24, of Columbia University in the first round, in a strenuous three-set match, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. Later in the day Lang also disposed of R. B. Heath '26, University of Washington, in straight sets.

W. F. Scott '25 of the University of Washington, who defeated in his long match with W. F. Johnson, former national semifinalist, in the middle Atlantic states final last Saturday, had improved. He defeated before noon, permitted to play one match after another in the first round through R. T. Patton Jr. '25 of Princeton University. Patton, who had defeated in the first round the player from Seattle eliminated P. Y. Rockefeller '24 of Colgate University, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4.

Rockefeller, who was the New York State intercollegiate champion, was defeated by P. A. Bettens '25 of the University of California, after advancing through the second round. Bettens, who won 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, defeated Rockefeller in the first round.

L. N. White '25 of the University of Texas, one of the favorites in the tournament, won two matches, and A. W. Jones '25, Yale's star, also triumphed in two rounds.

K. S. Pfaffman '24, Harvard, easily disposed of Harold Colburn '24, University of Pennsylvania, in the first round, and then put Louis Thelmer '25 of the University of Texas, out of the running in the second round. W. W. Ingram '25, was another Harvard doubles winner.

In the national intercollegiate doubles championship in which a field of 10 schoolboy titleholders from the east and middle west met, the semifinal round was reached. Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and East Orange, N. J., have boys in the semifinal, the latter having won the first round. The semifinal round was reached. Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and East Orange, N. J., have boys in the semifinal, the latter having won the first round.

Milton Hofkin of Central High, Philadelphia's scholastic tennis champion, defeated in the first round, the semifinal round was reached. Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and East Orange, N. J., have boys in the semifinal, the latter having won the first round.

Horace Ozer of the George Washington High School, Washington, D. C., was beaten in the final round of the national championship last year by F. W. Whitbeck Jr. of Loomis School, Windsor, Conn. He returned to the tournament as the titleholder out in the first round.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION SINGLES—First Round
Kimball Valentine '25, Chicago, defeated R. E. Young '25, Colgate, by default.
L. B. Sheridan '24, Yale, defeated Morton S. Jones '25, Pennsylvania, 6-3, 6-4.
A. W. Jones '25, Yale, defeated R. B. Heath '26, University of Washington, 6-3, 6-4.
W. F. Scott '25, University of Washington, defeated R. T. Patton Jr. '25, Princeton University, 6-3, 6-4.
M. L. Trevelyan '25, Dartmouth, defeated M. J. G. Ritchie '24, Princeton, 6-3, 6-4.
J. E. Howard '24, Princeton, defeated J. B. Heath '26, University of Washington, 6-3, 6-4.
R. H. Harrison '24, Oklahoma, defeated H. E. Brewster '25, University of Texas, 6-3, 6-4.
F. T. Patton Jr. '25, Princeton, defeated P. A. Bettens '25, University of California, 6-3, 6-4.
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THE RADIO PAGE

FOG-SIGNALING SYSTEM SHOWN
BY TINY RADIO-COMPASS MODELMethod of Giving Ships Their Bearings Illustrated in
Miniature Set Designed by Mr. Tupper

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24 (Special).—A model, weighing only 25 pounds and so small that it may be carried in a suitcase, for illustrating the radio fog-signaling system has been designed by A. W. Tupper of the lighthouse service of the United States Department of Commerce. It is a miniature reproduction of the manner in which a vessel equipped with a radio compass may determine its position at sea by means of signals transmitted from a radio fog-signal station.

A tiny coil, only four inches square, on this fog-signaling model, when turned at right angles to the light tower carrying the transmitting antenna, is represented as receiving radio signals at a minimum or zero point. A pointer connected to this extremely small coil—probably the smallest ever constructed—indicates on a compass card the precise direction, with reference to the magnetic compass, from which the radio signals originate. This miniature reproduction of the fog-signaling system provides for the flashing of a light in the tower at the same time the signal is transmitted.

This model was built as a convenient way for officials of the lighthouse service to demonstrate the operation of this measure of safety at sea in lecture rooms and to members of Congress. It effectively suggests the possibilities of diminutive models in illustrating things of magnitude. The radio fog-signal stations in operation now number eight; five are in the course of construction, and 25 new stations have been proposed. Thus, all told, nearly 40 radio fog-signal stations are to be established and maintained along the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific

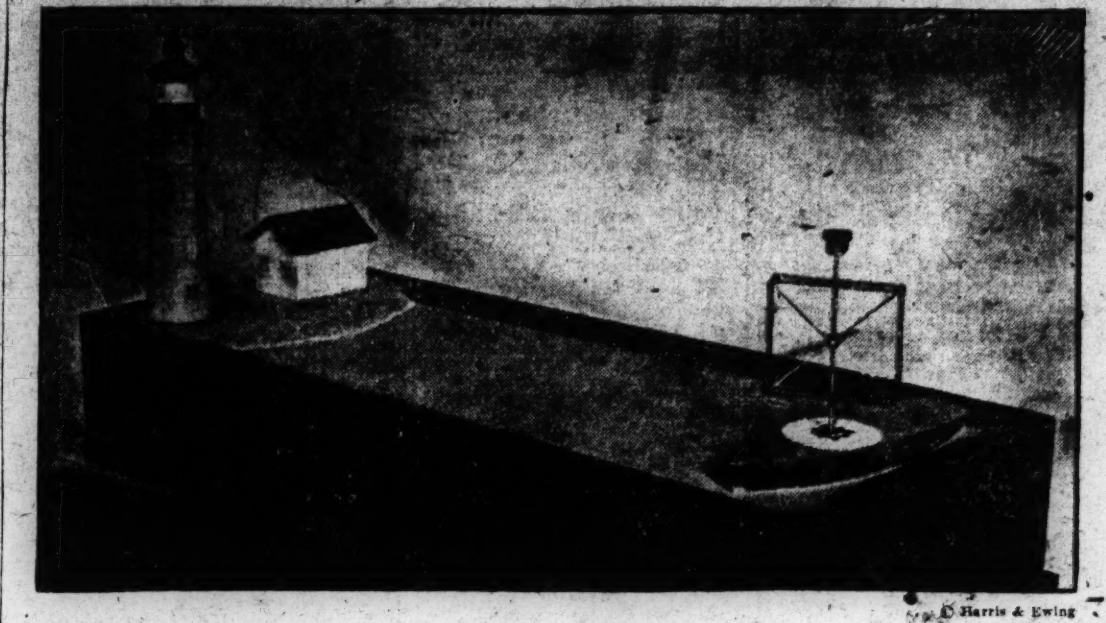
Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes.

The eighth radio fog signal to be put into commission, with five others being established, by the lighthouse service of the Department of Commerce is on a newly built light vessel on Nantucket Shoals. With this aid to navigation anchored 41 miles from land, it is probably the most important lightship station in the world. It is the most outlying aid to the seafaring voyager on the eastern coast.

The equipment for lessening the perils of navigation mark a departure. It is equipped with a radio fog signal, an automatic apparatus transmitting during thick weather a group of four dashes, every 30 seconds. This enabling vessels having radio direction finders to obtain bearings from a distance of 30 miles or more. This lightship station is also provided with two other fog signals—a powerful steam whistle and a submarine bell. The latter will later be displaced by a submarine oscillator, a powerful electrically operated signal. The electric signal light of 3000 candlepower will show at the masthead four times a minute. Radio apparatus is available for communication purposes, with an eye later on constant duty for reporting vessels in distress as well as for the maintenance of the light vessel itself.

In addition to the eight fog signals already put into commission by the lighthouse service of the United States Department of Commerce, more stations are being established, all on light vessels: Boston, Mass.; Five Fathom Bank, Delaware, off Delaware Bay; Cape Charles, Virginia; Swiftsboro, Washington, off the Straits of Fuca, and Columbia River, Oregon.

Simple Model Illustrates Operation of Radio Compass



At Left is the Lighthouse With a Sloping Aerial Running Down to the Operating "Shack." At the Right is the Vessel With a Loop Antenna and Compass. The Loop, Because of its Directional Qualities, Tells the Navigator His Relative Position to the Lighthouse.

Question Box

101. I have a three-tube regenerative set using a 21-plate variable condenser, a "Seal-De" Varicooper, Freshman fixed condenser and gridleak and W. R. 21 tubes both as detector and amplifiers on four volts of dry cells. When using amplifier tubes I can hear practically nothing. Friends tell me that dry cells are not using W. R. 21 tubes on dry cells because they take too much "juice." Is that so? If it is, what tubes do you advise me to use which do not cost too much? H. F. Cambridge, Mass.

(Ans.) You have evidently tried to save money by buying these tubes, which are

a discontinued line. They are excellent tubes but you were rightly advised when you were told you could not run them on dry cells. They make even a storage battery sit up and take notice compared with the newer types of tubes. If you want to run three tubes on dry cells I would recommend the 199 type of tube. There are some concerns putting out this type of tube at a reduced price and if they are quite willing that you may exchange the tube if it doesn't work, why you may purchase these. Always in buying tubes have a distinct understanding that they may be exchanged if not satisfactory.

102. I have a single circuit regenerative set consisting of a detector with a 21-plate variable vernier condenser, a varicooper using 201-A tubes through out, with all-American 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 transformers. I assembled the set myself and it has done good work, but would like to dispense with radiation and gain the results you mention in connection with the reflex set you are now publishing. Could I make this set up with 201-A tubes? H. H. Victoria B. C.

(Ans.) The 201-A tube may be used very nicely in the three-tube reflex, only the precautions as to stabilizing discussed in our issue of June 17 should be followed. The ratio of your first transformer seems high, yet it might work out very well. Try the high ratio, in the first stage.

103. Instead of outside antenna, if one cannot be put up, would one of these electric light socket plugs, such as the Antenna, be satisfactory? M. J. Lynn, Mass.

(Ans.) This is worth trying, particularly under the circumstances.

RADIO IS INSTALLED FOR BELGIAN TROOPS

BRUSSELS, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Radio is to be installed in the barracks of the Belgian Army, which will enable the soldiers to hear communications from Brussels, Paris and London.

The Caserne des Guides at Brussels was the first one in which a wireless was installed. The instrument had four tubes with a 70-foot antenna 25 feet high. The loud speaker is in the mess room of the troops.

At radio time soldiers of big towns can listen to varied concerts. The innovation is most successful.

B-METAL
A high resistance crystal in B-Metal is used for B-Metal. B-Metal resistance is very high and will order it. B-Metal Refining Co., 1205 E. 12th St., Detroit, Mich.

HARRY N. CHESBROUGH
1432 San Pablo Avenue
OAKLAND, CALIF.

MALONE-LEMMON
Neutrodyne Receivers
Beauty in cabinet work encase sound engineering design of lasting value in Malone-Lemmon receivers.

Perfection in every detail ensures consistently good musical entertainment. Write for profusely illustrated free booklet giving complete information on Malone-Lemmon products.

Made by Carloyd Electric & Radio Co., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Nationally licensed by I. R. M. Inc. under Hazeltine Patent No. 1,450,050. Dated March 27, 1923. No. 1,450,228. Dated April 1, 1924 and others pending.

Foreign connections solicited

pected following this newspaper's action and it might lead to the cancellation of the embargo which the Chinese Government has placed on all radio material. At present every Chinese school in and around Shanghai, has its receiving station.

PICTURE WILL LEAP
ATLANTIC BY RADIO.
DECLARES M. BELIN

PARIS, June 21 (AP).—The first photograph ever transmitted by radio in Europe was printed yesterday in the Matin, the picture, of Gen. Gustave A. Foris, director of the Eiffel Tower Wireless Station, was an excellent one, but it bore several vertical smudges, which, however, were easily eliminated by retouching.

The picture was sent by the process of Edouard Belin, the inventor of the method of transmitting pictures and photographs by wire. Although the details of the wireless method have not yet been disclosed, it is known that it is on the same method as is used on the wires.

The first wireless picture sent by M. Belin was from Malmaison, a few miles outside of Paris, to the Matin office. This was Thursday morning, and the experiment was so successful that M. Belin declared he was sure transatlantic transmission was quite practicable and will be attempted shortly. A second picture, sent an hour after General Ferrie's had been received, was even clearer than the first.

The experiments of M. Belin in wireless transmission of pictures began in 1912, and the Matin in announcing his success today, predicts that "television," or long-distance seeing, will soon be accomplished. M. Belin's latest invention was evolved with the help of Henri Fena. Its advantages are said to include not only better reproduction with the elimination of wires, but also far greater speed.

CHURCH SERVICE RADIOCAST

The evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be radiocast next Sunday by radio station WLAG, Minneapolis, wavelength 417 meters. The organ prelude will start at 6:20 p. m., central standard time. The service will open at 6:30. This radio-cast will be repeated each Sunday except during July and August.

12-Ft. Loud Speaker
Heard by Chicagoans

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 24.—The largest loud speaker ever made is installed in the Congress Hotel so Chicagoans may hear by radio the happenings in Madison Square Garden during the sessions of the Democratic national convention. The Elizabethan room at the hotel has been turned into a radio center and hundreds of invitations have been issued to attend this long-distance "convention party."

It is expected that other hundreds will drop into the hotel anyway to get the convention reports. There were many skeptics over the possibilities of radio-casting the Republican convention from Cleveland, but the excellence of the service silenced all doubters. Now everybody in Chicago is eager to hear the Democratic convention proceedings.

The loud speaker, through which the proceedings will be heard in the Congress Hotel, stands 12 feet high. It is some inches more than eight feet across the flare of the horn and the hole out of which the sound comes is six feet in diameter. This reproducer is a Music Master product, having been built as a specialty article for demonstration. It contains more than 12,000 small pieces of wood, and it is said to have cost about \$10,000 to make. The big horn fits into a small loudspeaker unit, such as might be used with any receiving set and small horn.

THE FIRST

Radio World's Fair
Madison Square Garden
New York City

Sept. 22nd to 28th, 1924
EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES DAILY
Direction of
J. J. HERMANN & JAMES F. KERR

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 1

"What I saw in Europe" is the subject of an address to be given by O. E. Bradute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, from KYW on this date. This would be a good general subject for all those members of the American Expeditionary Forces who returned from that continent. Of course Mr. Bradute will deal mostly with farming.

We remember wondering how the French peasants could farm with such old-fashioned methods. However, one instance may show why they still stick to old methods. After the armistice a number of American mules were offered for sale at a low figure. A farmer near Bordeaux bought one and hitched this product of Missouri on to his plow. The Frenchman is leisurely in his daily work, and this sturdy mule promised even less working effort. But our French friend had not considered the endurance of the American mule.

He had the usual difficulty in getting the animal started, and a passing doughboy spoke to this hybrid in the usual mule-driving language whereupon the animal started. And how he went. Nothing could stop him. Just a steady fast walk that plowed everything before it. The Frenchman begged and pleaded. But he could do was hang desperately on to his plow. Finally, the last furrow turned over, the mule stopped and leisurely started to eat some grass. The peasant mopped his brow and sat down dazed. His day's work had been done in two hours. But the mule was sold next day.

Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, LaPresse, Montreal, Canada (455 Meters)
4 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.
6:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel classical concert.
7:30 p. m.—LaPresse studio program.
8:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith's dance orchestra.
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (437 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Leo Tolstoy and his Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
8:40 p. m.—Copley-Plaza ensemble.
9 p. m.—Concert by Josephine P. Owens, soprano; Blanche D. Pickering, pianist. Boston studio.
8:45 p. m.—Whistling solos by G. F. S. Webster.
WGL, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
1 p. m.—Music and address, "Floral Arrangement in the Home," Flora H. Matson, Schenectady College Woman's Club.
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Joseph A. Chickens and orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program. Tenor solos, E. Arthur Hannay; Signe Tinnerholm, accompanist; Violin solo, Francis Haggerty; Frank Van Patten, accompanist; Baritone solos (Lithuanian), Joseph M. Koczyński; Ollie G. Yettr, accompanist.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (422 Meters)
Program subject to change in order to radio-cast events from the Democratic

JOHN S. NANGLE
Representing RENTY L. DORRIS & CO.
Fiscal Agents.
CITIES SERVICE CO.
Assets: \$49,131,717.17
Surplus and Reserves: \$3,303,618.01
7 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
We welcome your investment whether it be ten dollars or a million dollars.
Established 1835

"THE RUG STORE"

SUMMER RUGS
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

McPherson's
BALTIMORE
C. Parker McPherson—Frank S. Ashley—Frederick W. Hummel.

WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
BALTIMORE, MD.

CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE and LIBERTY STREETS

COAL
Quality and Service
That's All
Emerson & Morgan Coal Co., Inc.
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Phone Plaza 5361

JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
A Good Store for Quality
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104 W. Lexington St.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

What Every Radio Listener
Has a Right to Hear

If you are not getting the pure, clear tones from your loud speaker that others are getting from MUSIC MASTER, then you are not enjoying radio as you have a right to enjoy it.

In fairness to yourself, go to your radio dealer and ask to hear MUSIC MASTER.

Do you want full-volume reproduction without distortion? Faithful tones unmarred by blast or rattle? Your dealer is waiting to sell you a MUSIC MASTER.

MUSIC MASTER has an amplifying bell of selected wood that mellows and enriches the sounds. The tapered tone chamber of cast aluminum imparts a delightful singing quality to the waves as they develop. In the heavy base is a precision instrument extraordinarily sensitive to the most delicate impulses from the set.

FREE—Your dealer will cheerfully supply you with Music Master Appreciation Cards for acknowledging broadcast reception.

Don't lose time. Hear Music Master at once—and know what you have a right to expect of radio.

MUSIC MASTER CORPORATION
Makers and Distributors of High-Grade Radio Apparatus

Tenth and Cherry Streets
Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Dealers, write your jobber today for particulars of the fastest selling item in radio.

Music Master
RADIO REPRODUCER

14-inch Model, for the Home \$30
21-inch Model, for Concerts and Dancing \$35
Connect MUSIC MASTER in place of headphones. No batteries required. No adjustments.

Price \$10

MUSIC MASTER Phonograph Attachment converts your Victrola or Columbia into a good loud speaker.

Price \$10

**IMPROVEMENT IN
PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS**

More Confident Buying Is
Noted and Price Sacrifices
Unnecessary

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 24 (Special).—Considerable improvement has been noted in primary cotton goods markets during the last week or ten days, particularly during the last three or four days, to be more exact.

Not only has there been more confidence among buyers, so far as values are concerned, but a number of the inquiries of the last ten days developed into actual trading.

Moreover the manufacturers regarded as especially important the fact that the trading was done at the figures quoted by the mills and was not the result of price sacrifices.

These developments lent a very much more hopeful tone, not only to the New England markets where much of the business went, but seemed to cheer up many a New York selling agent regardless of whether or not he was directly concerned in the transaction.

There has been plenty, on the other hand, to get discouraged over, for goods in many lines have been selling regardless of price, and the idea of values has been repeatedly undermined by the news of further and still further price slashing. This has been chiefly in the heavier goods such as low end tickings, denim, towels, and similar articles.

There has been also, to the print cloth constructions and to wide sheetings, some of the heavier types of which developed unexpected weakness.

Buyers were able to obtain goods two to four cents under the nominal quoted figure if they made a firm bid, although there has been no open reduction in prices. Despite the extremely low prices, however, the movement of goods has been exceedingly slow, for buyers seem to be not yet satisfied that prices are at the bottom, and they are waiting for the upward turn in values that all fully expect is coming unless there should be a bumper crop of cotton this year.

It was the fine goods market that led the way the last few days, and strange as it may seem, prices in this division have shown more consistent strength for weeks than in any other quarter of the market. Not only did the fine goods mills report a very active inquiry for prices, but there were several good sized orders placed, and more are immediately in prospect though not actually closed as yet.

Yarn mills also report the receipt of some sizable orders though the buying has not yet been sufficient to cause the restarting of much idle machinery, however it may be postponed the time when still more machinery would be idle.

Very few prices have shown any particular buoyancy. Standard 35x100 combed lawns sold on a basis of 17 1/2¢ a yard, while 72x100 pongees ranged between 15 and 16 cents according to the reputation of the maker.

Other fine goods constructions were priced in proportion. There is some stiffening noticeable in the prices for the heavier goods, however, and print cloths were selling in the south on a nine-cent a yard basis, though some of the choicer makes were quoted at 9 1/2¢ to 9 3/4¢, with sales at the former reported closed.

Other values may be judged in proportion to these, though it has been pointed out that present sale levels are slightly higher than prevailed two or three months ago.

Fall River Sales Small
Fall River reports sales for the past week amounting to only 30,000 pieces, most of which consisted of 36-inch low count goods, and the various light constructions which buyers have sought direct from the manufacturing plant.

There has been some trading in carded satens, but not much though several of the most familiar types of unlisted constructions were sought when offered. The bulk of the week's business in that center, however, was on the low count 36-inch goods, and of course this volume of business falls far short of taking care of current output; more could have been placed for deliveries running through the summer, most of the mills do not care to sell more than a month or six weeks ahead under the present depression conditions.

Attempts have been made recently to introduce the wage issue into the situation, but so far no progress has been made in putting into effect the reduction which some of the mills experienced merchandise men declare is inevitable.

To Reduce Costs
Attempts have been made on the part of individual mills to reduce the manufacturing costs by operating a double shift or by so doing that more looms, and a similar stiffening of efficiency requirement has been going on all through the mill.

In some instances the workers have submitted willingly to anything to allow the mills to make ends meet and thus continue to run, but in other cases the complaints lodged with the labor organizations have been given forceful publicity and protests from the labor organizations, while accomplishing nothing for the moment except to postpone the day, have nevertheless been driving the manufacturers to the only other alternative—a flat cut in wage rates. No one knows, however, how soon this will be put into effect.

**DROP IN GENERAL
REFRACATORIES STOCK**

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—General Refractories sold as low as 34 1/2¢ yesterday, a drop of about seven points since the latter part of last week. The directors meet Thursday to act on the quarterly dividend. Action of the stock was taken as indicating probable reduction in the dividend.

The company has been paying 3 1/4¢ quarterly, but this rate was not fully earned in the quarter ended March 31. It has important customers in the steel trade and business has not been as good as had been anticipated.

THE REICHSBANK POSITION
BERLIN, June 24.—The Reichsbank reports in the second week of June that its assets and liabilities decreased 1,000,000,000 marks, while paper marks and discounts increased 1,000,000,000 marks. The Reichsbank reserve increased 75,000,000 marks, and circulation decreased 1,000,000,000 marks. Paper mark circulation was reduced 31,000,000 marks to 1,000,000,000 marks. Deposits increased 1,000,000,000 marks, due to the return of small amounts from private holdings within the country.

AUSTRIAN BANK DIVIDEND
VIENNA, Austria, June 24.—The stock of which was placed in this country, has declared a dividend of 1000 kronen on Austrian shares, equal to 40 cents on American shares, payable July 1 to holders of American certificates of record June 22.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK
TO PAY DIVIDEND**

Directors Make Declaration of
\$1.50 on Common Stock

CHICAGO, June 24.—The directors of Sears, Roebuck Company today declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. The last previous dividend was a payment of 3 per cent in script in February, 1921. Prior to that time the stock was on an 8 per cent basis.

Although sales this month are considered satisfactory for this season of the year they are not on a par with last month, June is not usually a good month from the mail order standpoint.

The former at work in the fields is more concerned about his crops than replenishing necessities. Furthermore, unseasonable weather has held back sales. They should pick up in July and continue on a rising scale throughout the rest of the year.

Sales in the first five months totaled \$90,978,939 compared with \$92,448,908 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 2.48 per cent. Sears, Roebuck has before it prospect of steady business right through the rest of 1924, and in 1925, when they were more than \$10 a share on the common, due, of course, in a big measure, to the fact that the last time the stock was on a 7 per cent note was paid off last year.

Sears, Roebuck is going into the radio business on substantial scale next autumn. The company will turn out a popular-priced radio outfit and radio experts say profits from this source alone should be of big proportions.

The company is getting a satisfactory margin of profit from business it is doing. Inventories are now low. Various economies are being instituted which will be reflected in future operations. The company is in best financial condition in history. It does not owe a dollar to the banks.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

Company	Bid	Asked
Arlington & Rockland Capital	85	85
Boston Edison Co. pf.	85	85
Boston Edison Co. pf.	125	125
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. pf.	70	72
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. pf.	5	5 1/2
Cape Breton Elec. Co. Ltd.	60	60
Central Indiana Pow. Co. pf.	85	85
Central Mississippi Valley Elec. Co. pf.	75	75
Central Mississippi Valley Elec. Co. pf.	14	14
Columbus El. & Pow. Co. pf.	125	125
Columbus El. & Pow. Co. pf.	125	125
Connecticut Pow. Co. pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. pf.	95	95
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. pf.	65 1/2	67 1/2
Edison Co. pf.	198	202
El Paso Electric Co.	130	135 1/2
Fall River Gas Works Co.	200	200
Galveston-Houston Elec. Co. pf.	36	36
Haverhill Gas Light Co. capital	80	85
Houghton County Elec. Light Co. pf.	15	15
Houghton County Elec. Light Co. pf.	5	5
Jacksonville Traction Co. pf.	35	35
Jacksonville Traction Co. pf.	302	302
Lowell El. Light Corp. capital	12	12
Mississippi River Pow. Co. pf.	62	67
Northern Texas Elec. Co. pf.	62	67
Northern Texas Elec. Co. pf.	62	67
Paducah El. Co. pf.	125	125
Pennsylvania Elec. Co. pf.	35	35
Public Service Invest. Co. pf.	100	103 1/2
Puget Sound Pw. & Lt. Co. pf.	78	78
Puget Sound Pw. & Lt. Co. pf.	55	56
Railway & Lt. Secur. Co. pf.	47	47
Railway & Lt. Secur. Co. pf.	97	97
Savannah El. & Pow. Co. pf.	105	105
Savannah El. & Pow. Co. pf.	66	70
Savannah El. & Pow. Co. pf.	18	18
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. pf.	16	17 1/2
Tampa Elec. Co. capital	147	147

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.

Company	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	87	100
Bates Mill	115	115
Brookside Mills	140	140
Columbia Mill Co.	125	125
Dartmouth	65	65
Dwight Mill Co.	65	65
Edwards Mill Co.	112	112
Farr Alpacas Co.	145	145
Gluck Mills	110	110
Great Falls Mill Co.	30	30
Hamilton Mill Co.	35	40
Home Bleach & Dye Works	2	4
do pf.	20	25
Langston Mills	110	110
do pf.	95	95
Lawrence Mill Co.	85	85
Ludlow Mill Associates	125	141
Lyman Mills	120	120
Mass Cotton Mills	125	125
Merrimack Mill Co.	100	100
Nashua Mills	105	105
Nashua Mill Co.	105	105
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	97	100
do pf.	10	10
Pacific Mills	79	81
Pepperell Mill Co.	110	110
Shawmut Mills	55	55
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	70	70
Waltham Mill Co.	120	120
Wampanoag Mills	85	90
Warwick Mills	120	120
York Mill Co.	95	100

MISCELLANEOUS

Company	Bid	Asked
American Bank Note Co.	94	94
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	121	121
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.	102	106
do pf.	120	120
Haywood-Wakefield Co.	123	126
do pf.	104	104
Merrimack Chemical	85 1/2	85 1/2
Plymouth Cordage Co.	107	114
Quincy Market C & W Co.	130	135
do pf.	82	91
Saco-Lowell Shops	52	56
do pf.	76	80
U S Envelope Co.	145	145

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Company	1923	1924
May	\$2,468,781	\$2,761,238
Op. rev.	235,487	484,523
Op. exp.	12,364,870	12,842,292
Net op. income	2,018,393	2,418,468

PITTSBURGH & SUSQUEHANNA

Company	1923	1924
May	\$181,000	\$217,243
Op. rev.	10,000	1,191,528
Op. exp.	10,000	345,761

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Company	1923	1924
May	\$14,878,437	\$16,087,087
Op. rev.	76,377,948	78,277,079
Op. exp.	11,761,486	11,776,185

PERR MARQUETTE

Company	1923	1924
May	\$3,241,451	\$4,000,896
Op. rev.	17,184,331	18,289,479
Op. exp.	2,192,610	2,649,002

LONDON QUOTATIONS

Company	1923	1924
May	\$14,878,437	\$16,087,087
Op. rev.	76,377,948	78,277,079
Op. exp.	11,761,486	11,776,185

**BUILDING REPORTED
ACTIVE IN CHICAGO**

Brick Business Prosperous—Bank
Deposits Increase and Money
Rates Are Lower

CHICAGO, June 24 (Special).—Bright spots in the business situation continue to outnumber those of a darker hue, although there are a few indications yet of a revival of commercial activity.

Building is so active in Chicago that the Illinois Brick Company, which has a virtual monopoly in supplying this material to the local field, is compelled to allot its production, according to William Schlake, president of the company.

Builders complain that they are not able to obtain sufficient brick to carry on construction with the rapidity to which they have been accustomed and to avoid interruptions that seriously impair profits from their operations. One builder says bricks are coming to their buildings "smoking hot, directly from the kilns."

"We are running our 11 plants at capacity, making 60,000,000 bricks a month, and we are being held up to parcel out our output to keep satisfied as many of our customers as we can," said Mr. Schlake. "We ran our plants last year at capacity, and all through the winter without stopping. Orders continue to come in at a high rate. We can see no relief now from the tremendous demand, and it is likely that we will go through the entire year this way."

Another straw pointing cheerfully to the weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on bank conditions. Debits in individual deposit accounts reported for the week ended June 18 by 271 banks in 36 leading clearing house centers in the seventh federal reserve district aggregated \$1,167,000,000, an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding week. These figures indicate a decrease of only 1.7 per cent, compared with those for the corresponding week last year.

Wholesale business this week is stimulated by the semi-annual clearance sales which are being held by nearly all the leading houses in the district. The hot weather of the last few days has widened the retail outlet for merchandise materially, and the betterment in demand is reflected in a larger number of fill-in orders. Merchants are showing more interest in the covering of fall requirements, but their attitude is still cautious and no disposition to stock up is noted.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Item	Rate
Call Loans	1 1/2%
Renewal Rate	1 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	2 1/4%
Year money	4 1/4%
Customers' com'l loans	4 1/4%
Individual cus. col. ins.	4 1/4%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	1923	1924
Year ago today	\$57,000,000	\$583,000,000
Balance	\$50,000,000	\$7,000,000
Year ago today	\$17,417,612	\$8,000,000

Acceptance Market

Item	Rate
Spot Boston delivery	2 1/4%
60-day days	2 1/4%
Under 30 days	2 1/4%
Less Known Banks	2 1/4%
Under 30 days	2 1/4%
Under 60 days	2 1/4%
Under 90 days	2 1/4%
Under 120 days	2 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

City	Rate
Boston	3 1/4%
New York	3 1/4%
Philadelphia	3 1/4%
Chicago	3 1/4%
St. Louis	3 1/4%
Minneapolis	3 1/4%
Dallas	3 1/4%
San Francisco	3 1/4%
London	3 1/4%
Madrid	3 1/4%
Paris	3 1/4%
Berlin	3 1/4%
Budapest	3 1/4%
Bucharest	3 1/4%
Bombay	3 1/4%
Brussels	3 1/4%
Copenhagen	3 1/4%
Hankow	3 1/4%
Calcutta	3 1/4%
Shanghai	3 1/4%
London	3 1/4%
Warsaw	3 1/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
Argentina	0.14%
Australia	0.14%
Belgium	0.14%
Canada	0.14%
France	0.14%
Germany	0.14%
Italy	0.14%
Japan	0.14%
Netherlands	0.14%
Portugal	0.14%
Spain	0.14%
Sweden	0.14%
Switzerland	0.14%
U.S.	0.14%
U.K.	0.14%
U.S.S.R.	0.14%
U.S.S.R.	0.14%

AMERICAN ICE BUYS PROPERTIES

NEW YORK, June 24.—American Ice Company has purchased the physical assets of Elmhurst Ice Company and Elmhurst Coal Company. Properties of the former company are located at Elmhurst, L. I., and the latter consists of a coal business in Elmhurst and Forest Hills, L. I.

BANK STOCK UP 66 POINTS

NEW YORK, June 24.—After four days of hot, dry weather, last week, enabling farmers to catch up with their cultivation and bringing rapid growth of cotton and over the State, Texas had a general rain which was just what was needed.

RAIN BENEFITS TEXAS COTTON

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All of these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

The Virginian Railway Company

First Mortgage Fifty-Year 5% Gold Bonds, Series "A"

Dated May 1, 1912 Due May 1, 1962
Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Redeemable as a whole or in part at 110 and interest.

C. W. Huntington, Esq., President of The Virginian Railway Company, has furnished us with the following information in regard to these Bonds:

The proceeds from the sale of these Bonds will be used in part for improvements, additions and betterments and in part to reimburse the Company's treasury for the amount expended in discharging its loans of \$4,000,000 from the Government.

These Bonds are secured by direct first mortgage on 503.17 miles of road, extending from Deepwater on Kanawha River, W. Va., through the Pocahontas and New River coal fields, thence east to Sewalls Point on Hampton Roads (at Norfolk, Va.) and on all equipment owned by the Company. The Bonds are additionally secured by first collateral lien through pledge of all the Bonds and capital stock (except Directors shares) of The Virginian Terminal Railway Company, upon 600 acres of valuable waterfront and the Company's steel coal-loading piers and terminal property at Sewalls Point.

EARNINGS

The following table shows a condensed income account of the Company for the three years ended December 31, 1920:

	1923	1922	1921
Total operating revenues	\$20,328,348	\$19,009,444	\$18,024,357
Gross income	6,477,643	5,922,287	5,374,675
Fixed charges	2,806,198	2,514,256	2,436,943
Net income	3,671,445	3,408,033	2,937,732

*Does not include additional compensation received for federal control.

We offer these Bonds if, as and when issued by the Railway Company and received by us, subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Price 96 and interest, to yield about 5 1/4%

The National City Company

Lee, Higginson & Co.
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics. We do not guarantee, but believe it to be correct.

Investment Service

Forty-four years of Investment Service

is the record on which we solicit your business for bonds or investment stocks.

Our current offerings have been carefully selected to meet the requirements of individual and institutional buyers and include government, municipal, railroad and public utility bonds.

Paine, Webber & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1869
Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street New York

Boston—Chicago

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

1924 Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Tuesday, July 16, 1924, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 20, 1924.

BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

General Gas & Electric Corporation

7% Sinking Fund Bonds Series "A," due 1952

Growth of System

Operating revenue and other income	Net income
1921 \$11,619,794	\$3,231,661
1922 13,256,717	3,964,529
1923 16,147,904	4,977,610

Price 101 and interest To Yield 6.91%

Circular upon request

PYNCHON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway New York

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE LONDON

FALL SEASON'S SHOE OFFERINGS OF HIGH VALUE

Buyers Visiting Boston Next
Week Will Find Unusually
Fine Footwear Displayed

Shoe plant operations continue irregular. Several large eastern manufacturers have been booked up for their fall runs, while many other concerns are complaining of a lack of orders. Buyers will begin to assemble in the Boston market next week. Few seasons have offered buyers so much in style, price and serviceable footwear as is offered this season. Prices are low in all grades, and deceptive footwear is not to be found, even the smaller plants apparently having learned the fallacy of making such goods.

The demand for sole leather continues light. Prices are steady, but that means little, as there is not trading enough to give them a real test. There appears to be enough wear and tear going on to consume 100 per cent more leather than is being moved today; therefore, such conditions excite the inference that substitutes are working to the detriment of sole leather.

Offal is moving fairly well and holds closer to its price schedule than does whole stock. Sales show caution, with offerings liberal.

There is an undertone of activity in the Boston calf market. Much shopping is going on preparatory to cutting, which some may not start until after July 4.

Tanners are encouraged by the call for light skins, a line of stock which has been hard to move for many seasons back, but next fall's trade is leaning toward both colors and black calf as fashion has decreed calf low cuts proper for winter wear.

Finished skins hold strong. Choice heavy chrome skins are listed at 45¢ to 50¢; light weights, same quality, 38¢ to 45¢; prime medium grades, men's weight range from 35 to 45¢. Bench rule chrome skins are obtainable from 35 to 38¢, with cheaper lots selling at 20¢. Suede finishes, continuing popular, should move well when the shoe factories start in earnest. Quotations on top grades of colored suede are 50¢ to 65¢. High quality of black suede sells at 50¢ to 55¢. As dull as the demand for elk may be, prices hold fairly firm. Last week's quotations on the better grades were 35¢ to 40¢. Prime lot of No. 1 sold at 32¢.



PROBLEM NO. 555

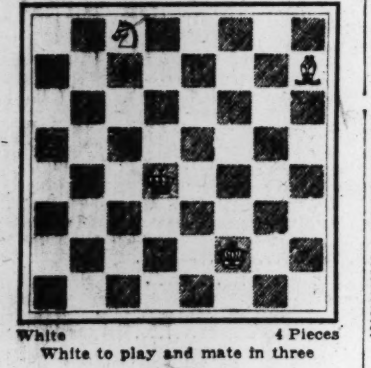
By A. S. van O. Wassenaar



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 556

By G. Heathcote



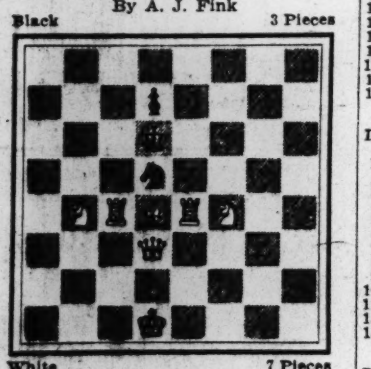
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 555. 1. R-K3 P-K7
2. B-K1 Kt-B5
3. Kt-Ktch Kt-P
4. Kt-Ktch Kt-P
5. R-KK5
6. R-KK5

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Symmetry of theme finds its complete presentation in symmetry of position, in the achievement of which we get the chess known as Symmetrical Problems. An example showing a symmetrical black knight's wheel:



NOTES

The Chess Festival held at Super-Mare, West of England, was won by the visiting master from Holland, M. Euwe (7½) with the English champion Sir George A. Thomas a close second (7) and the Russian, E. Smolok-Borowski, third (6½). The scores: M. Euwe... 7½ J. H. Blake (last... 2½ Sir G. A. Thomas... 7 Capt. P. D. Bol... 6½ E. Smolok-Borowski... 6½ J. A. J. MacKenzie... 5 J. A. J. Drewitt... 5 G. E. Wainwright... 1½

REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCE IN CANADA FOR WEEK

Crop News Satisfactory—Exports in May a Record—Newsprint Overproduction

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Wheat Surplus Readily Sold
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Last month was the biggest, in so far as volume of exports is concerned, of any May in the history of the country. Exports were valued at \$104,150,000. In May, 1913, the value of exports was \$45,000,000 greater, but the volume of production was not nearly so large. Wheat at that time was selling at \$2.50 a bushel, as compared with \$1.25 the export price today.

Expect Big Canadian Loan
It is semi-officially announced that the Canadian Government will ask from Parliament authority to make a loan up to \$300,000,000. Authority to this extent is not being asked altogether on account of the present needs of the Government, but rather on account of the favorable money market.

There is a war issue maturing in the fall that calls for the payment of \$107,000,000. In addition there are ten-year loans outstanding to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000 which will be funded. It is not thought that the Government's borrowings will affect those of the private sector, but it is thought that the system now raises its own money on the strength of the Government's guarantee.

The expectation is that a large portion of this \$300,000,000 loan will be placed in the United States. For one thing the Government is very desirous of reducing the debt charge and about the only method it has of doing this is by refunding the outstanding debt at the lowest possible rate of interest. It is thought that the required money may be got, or at least a portion of it, at a lower rate than in Canada.

Overproduction in Newspaper
The reduction of \$2 a ton in the price of newspaper announced by the Spanish River Company and which is being followed by other big mills, is the first step in the program of reducing the cost of paper. The reduction is being followed by other big mills, is the first step in the program of reducing the cost of paper.

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PROPOSES REFORM OF ARGENTINA'S CURRENCY SYSTEM

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—The need of reforming Argentina's currency system, allowing for the expansion of the Federal Bank control, is emphasized by President De Alvear in his message opening the Sixty-Third Congress. A bill for this purpose will be submitted later.

The President urges reform of the taxation system on an economic basis more adequately adapted to the country's social welfare, consolidation of the public debt, which stood at 1,321,434,000 pesos at the end of 1923, and severe retrenchment of the public expenses.

Regarding the financial situation, however, the message says: "Our conditions have improved, fortifying our reputation as a country for the safe investment of capital."

On the Winnipeg grain exchange, now the most important organization of its kind on this continent, a decided bullish movement has developed in wheat, one or two exceptions, daily closing wheat prices have been higher during each of the first 20 days of June than they were on the preceding day. The reason for this is the apparent fear of reduced yields in other countries.

Wheat Surplus Readily Sold
The market is undoubtedly strongly impressed with the readiness with which the huge Canadian surplus of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat has been readily absorbed. This has conveyed the conviction that in spite of good yields in other countries there is some doubt as to the quality of the Canadian product, or in the low cost of its production, that gives it a decided advantage over the product of most other countries.

During May Canada exported 41,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 30,000,000 more than during the corresponding month last year, valued at \$2,800,000. Of this the United States took for consumption 1,613,000 bushels. These huge exports of wheat produced a favorable balance of \$28,000,000 over the month's operations. The total exports of wheat during the nine months ended May 31 were 240,796,000 bushels, an increase of 27,000,000 over the figures for the preceding period.

Last month was the biggest, in so far as volume of exports is concerned, of any May in the history of the country. Exports were valued at \$104,150,000. In May, 1913, the value of exports was \$45,000,000 greater, but the volume of production was not nearly so large. Wheat at that time was selling at \$2.50 a bushel, as compared with \$1.25 the export price today.

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The Glory on the Garden

THE glory on gardens seems to be a remembrance. Gardens lie, so close to the threshold of childhood. One can shut one's eyes and soon be swinging on the old garden gate again. Ah, my grandmother's garden! Balm-beds are there, a sweetness fills the air, and humming birds hang like gems in their poised poise, sipping nectar. Clumps of woodbine and jessamine are cored with golden-strawed hives, and pansies open their faces and golden hearts to the unstained sky. A bell chimes for church, an ethereal figure leaves an arbor dressed for the house of worship, book in hand, and as she threads her way and passes beyond the gate a great hush seems to come upon the trees.

My grandmother's garden with green box was bordered; There bloomed the blue myrtles, the first flowers of spring; There the peony's leaves seemed with panicles embroidered; And the hands of the fairies the blue-bells to swing.

It is all a spell of tangled mystery why this scene will come at will. One recalls vividly the sweet-brier that overhung the outer walks; and the mazy intricate inner paths that beguiled and betrayed lilliputian feet! Having once chanced in, how could one ever get out of the garden! That childish question has become an absorbing one with the passage of the years. But does one get ever out of the garden and beyond its magic lure? There is something persistent and pursuing about the pinks and four o'clocks and lady-slippers and prince's feathers and laburnums—they bud and twine around memory's trellis. Later years than childhood's are filled with the memory and magic of gardens, their odor and light and gold.

I remember, I remember, An old garden gay and trim, And the fountain in the center With its gleaming marble rim.

It was called my Lady's garden, With its lilies fair and tall, But the maid that walked within it I remember best of all.

All sorts of experiences are bound up with the glory of gardens. One dives for pearls, digs for gold, but no discovered treasure rewards the activities. You sit down to write, but not an idea arrives on the light wings of fancy drawn. In despair you turn to favorite authors, but no inspiration leaps from their pages. Information is plenty, but no sacred fire. Inspiration is not a marketable commodity. You cannot take it in like gasoline! So you put your hat upon your head

and stroll into the garden. It is a welter of moonlight and stars, perfume-laden flowers, murmuring breezes—well, if the glory of the garden does not start the sealed fountain to flow, the case, I fear, is hopeless. But more of this anon.

I do not wonder that the captain of industry hies away from the busy world of commerce to a green bower on the Hudson or the Merrimack; that the city clerk steals a few hours from the night to grub in a backyard which he dignifies by the name of garden; that the town-dwellers add touches of color to their surroundings with a flaming window-box full of June flowers. I see in all this the attempt to recapture a memory. I trace to the same source the recourse the builders of our civilization have to Garden Cities.

In green old gardens hidden away From the sight of revel and sound of strife,

Here have I leisure to breathe and move, And do my work in a nobler way; To sing my songs and say my say; To dream my dreams and love my love; To hold my faith and to live my life; Making the most of its shadowy day.

It is all very wonderful, but with the kiss of the sun in a garden and the song of the birds one is more at home than anywhere else on earth. Through our earthly pilgrimage we carry the memory of a garden; the glory of the garden shines within.

The glory on the garden is also an organization. The fountain at the center, the radiating gravel paths, the bushes and trees and flower beds, the well in the corner, the lake at the foot—all have a meaning. I recall an old friend of mine who labored hard through seven long but loving years to bring some semblance of organization into his patch of wilderness. One night I happened upon him with his wheelbarrow and garden tools sitting in his bower. With a touch of splendid pride he told me that he had put the finishing touch upon his labor and the garden was his heart's desire. I smiled when I left him, for I knew the man as well as his garden. Within a week I passed his home again, to see him down upon his knees, tools in hand, a great cairn of stones beside him. I queried as to what he was doing now. "I see how I can make it better," he replied. The very last time I saw him, several years later, he was framed in the green and scarlet of his unfinished garden. Gardens not only twine through our years like a racial memory, they run through our days as an organization. They are a sort of celestial clay which we mould to the our wish. Into them we stamp our motives and hopes, our aspirations and ideals, upon them we lavish our artistry and love. They awake a sense of perfection within us. If we are plagued with impossible dreams our highest and best goes into the making of our garden. The perfection of beauty that nature us finds appropriate if not adequate expression in our garden.

An old man in Japan had a small garden which he laid out in such a manner that it exactly harmonized and fitted in with Fuji-Yama, the great mountain which lay in the rear. He so adapted the little house and his strip of garden and the paths running through it that they all fell into their due position, in exact relation to the vast historic mountain rearing its pinnacle into the vast Asiatic blue; all the pathways, all the garden beds, all the paths were laid out in the mountain side; nothing clashed or was out of harmony with Fuji-Yama. What a suggestion of the organization of the idea!

The glory on the garden is an inspiration. Associated with gardens are the sweet visions of poets and peasants and the utopias of social reformers; they distill their odor and light into the works of all masters. Especially does their beauty flow through the pens of the writers of books. Withdraw from Shakespeare the herbs, grasses, trees, fruits, flowers, which he loved and distilled into his plays and sonnets, and see what despite you do to his genius. From Homer's garden of Alcibiades through the Eden of Genesis and the Paradise of Milton to Bacon, Shakespeare, Keats, Tennyson, Meredith and Whitman, the garden has been a perennial fountain of inspiration in the realm of literature. And how many lyrics and sonnets has the garden inspired which have never seen the light of print! One cannot harvest with a keen eye the consequences of our industrial civilization without a pang of feeling that the sublime being turned into the ridiculous. For the literature of any period is a reflection of the spirit of the age. The great writers gloried in and wrote of their age. Alas, since the rise of the mechanical age those who have made themselves immortal in literature have had to turn from the spirit of their time to seek inspiration from unspoiled Nature, the classic or romantic past, or the elusive mystery of other lands. Whither are we tending? In medieval times the center of the town was the cathedral; in modern times it is the railroad station; one would like to think that in the future it will be the home garden!

For the conclusion is this: The glory on the garden is for inspiration, not for habitation; utopia without unctious is as bad as utility without beauty, and the organization of the garden is what makes its outgoing to rejoice.

High Simplicity

Wordsworth's distinctive work, was a war with pomp and pretence, and a display of the majesty of simple feelings and humble hearts, together with high reflective truth in his analysis of the courses of politics and ways of men; without these, his love of nature would have been comparatively worthless.—Ruskin.



Bandol-sur-Mer, Tartane

A LONG the Cote d'Azur of France

hurries the express train to the southern pleasure resorts, heedless of the quiet village life which holds no charm for the tourist. But these little coast towns by the way have much of interest in their homely existence. There is one near Marseilles with a wide blue bay in front, on whose shore lie fishing boats with red-brown sails. In the center of this town are diminutive and conventional park, a bandstand, and a waterside cafe, with many little iron tables on the shady sidewalk for leisurely refreshment, and the newspaper. The few streets lead back from the water up the hill or along the shore-narrow, cobbled streets with high white house walls on either side. The voices, and feet not shod with rope-soled canvas shoes, echo startlingly loud. From the windows and doorways the voices sound in high-pitched southern French, and shrewd and kindly faces look out. Behind the town the hills slope upward in terraced formation, shutting in the narrow coast strip alone with the bay. Up on the hills, following the paths that lead from farm to farm, for cart-roads are few, the wanderer finds farmhouses with whitewashed walls and small windows. Old fig trees make quaint shadow patterns there, and the lovely soft green of the olive trees mottles the background with silvery color.

On the slope high above the fort the garde champêtre lives alone in a little house on the edge of the woods; a jovial being, often willing to sit by his door in the sun and recount tales of old days in the district, and of the adventures of his youth. Truly it has always its own charm, this fisher town, under the calm summer sun, or during torrential showers that come quickly from inland and as quickly depart, or even in the gray days when the mistral comes howling in from the bay and the Mediterranean beyond.

Choice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
How would it be if we could once go back—
Once in a lifetime to one only hour
Chosen from all the others as the flower
Of our best years recovered from
In a time's wrack?
One hour from them all; what shall it be?
Red letter days pass swiftly in review:
Ecstatic joys; small triumphs old and new;
Deliverance from despair; grief's mystery.

Strange this should come and stay persistently:
A small girl and her mother in a grove,
Resting on summer moss ere they go home
From a sweet ramble to a summer sea.
A bird sings. All the sky is clear above.
No cloud remembered nor yet dreamed to come.
Alice Lawry Gould

Possession of la Vraie Domination

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL FAUDRAIT l'univers entier pour rendre un seul ramoneur heureux, dit un grand penseur du siècle dernier. Il est évidemment question là de quelque chose de plus que ce que l'on appelle un univers matériel; car il est clair que, en admettant que le ramoneur ait pris possession de toutes choses matérielles, il lui faudrait encore acquiescer quelque chose de plus, s'il voulait avoir un bonheur durable. L'or n'a aucune valeur dans un désert où l'on ne peut même pas acheter une goutte d'eau; on aura beau avoir un violon fait par une main de maître, on n'en tirera des sons sublimes que si l'on s'en est rendu maître par son talent pour la musique et par l'art acquis avec assiduité. Bien que l'on puisse avoir sa bibliothèque garnie de volumes renfermant les rares trésors de la pensée la plus noble du monde, on ne les posséderait pas si l'on n'en a pas acquis le contenu.

Ce n'est point par la puissance ou par la force, mais par son Esprit que s'accomplira cette œuvre, a dit l'Eternel des armées. Voici le message que l'ange apporte à Zorobabel, l'instruisant pour le préparer à accomplir une grande tâche. Et le Père de l'enfant prodigue n'exprime rien moins qu'un vrai sens de possession en désignant au frère aîné la part qui lui revenait, ainsi que l'indiquent ces paroles de l'une des plus belles paraboles du maître-méthaphysicien: "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi et tout ce que j'ai est à toi."

Comprendre la relation de l'homme à Dieu comme étant son reflet, chose que la Science Chrétienne explique, c'est clairement voir que le désir d'avoir la vraie domination spirituelle n'est pas illégitime, mais qu'on la possède involontairement. "L'homme est tributaire de Dieu, Esprit, et de rien autre." L'être de Dieu est infinie, liberté, harmonie, et félicité sans bornes. "La loi est l'Esprit du Seigneur, la loi est la liberté." Comme le souverain sacrificateur, de jadis, l'homme est libre d'entrer dans le lieu très saint, le royaume de Dieu. Voici ce que nous lisons à la page 481 de "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy. Et à la page 4 de "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy écrit aussi: "Vous n'avez qu'à maintenir un sens d'unité positif et scientifique avec votre source divine, et le démontrer journellement. Vous trouverez alors que le nombre un est un facteur aussi important que duodécillions quand il est question d'être juste et de bien agir, et de démontrer ainsi le Principe définitif. La rosée reflète le soleil. Chacun des petits du Christ reflète l'infini Un."

The Possession of True Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD take the whole universe to make one chimney-sweep happy," said a great thinker of the last century. Something more than a material universe, so called, is obviously indicated here; for it is plain that, supposing the chimney-sweep to have acquired possession of all material things, he would still have to acquire something besides, if he would have any lasting happiness. Gold is of no value in a desert, where it cannot buy even a drop of water; one may own a violin fashioned by a master hand, but the only person who can have true possession of or authority over the instrument is he who can, by his musical talent and diligently acquired skill, draw forth its exquisite strains. Volumes containing the rare treasures of the world's noblest thought are not possessed by one who has not made their contents his own, although they may adorn his bookshelves.

"Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." Such was the message of the angel who talked with Zerubbabel, instructing him in preparation for a great task. And nothing less than a true sense of possession was declared by the Father to be the portion of the elder brother, in one of the loveliest of the parables of the master metaphysician: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

The understanding of man's relationship to God as His reflection, as explained in Christian Science, makes it clear that a desire for true spiritual dominion is not illegitimate, but inevitable. "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Like the archpriests of yore, man is free to enter into the holiest, the realm of God. So we read on page 481 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And on page 4 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy also writes: "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus dem-

onstrating deity Principle. A dewdrop reflects the sun. Each of Christ's little ones reflects the infinite One."

Here is at once the secret of the desire for true dominion and the secret of the means by which it is to be attained. In his inmost thought each may be aware that he is the son of God; being "tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else;" hence the inevitable dissatisfaction with all merely material possession and authority, in whatever degree these may be achieved. Hence, also, one's refusal to be satisfied with anything short of that freedom and dominion to which he is entitled as the child of God. Spiritual power is the only real power that exists; therefore he who attempts to govern himself, or to help his family, his city, his country, or other nations and countries, without first getting into line with Spirit, the divine Principle of the universe, is embarking on a task as hopelessly doomed to failure as would be an endeavor to change the courses of the stars.

Every quality of divine Mind is found in each individual reflection of that Mind, and is expressed in everyday life just in proportion as the individual keeps that reflection clear. The possession of true dominion, therefore, belongs to one in the degree he is willing and prepared to reflect divine Mind. Such dominion brings no grievous burdens. In a well-ordered household there is freedom from all sense of strain, overwork, or harsh discipline, in a city governed by a capable, faithful municipal body there is the same sense of provision, without strain, for the comfort and welfare of the citizens. Similarly, each one who moves in the consciousness that man is "tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else," goes about his tasks as divine Mind directs, in the calm assurance that all the strength, energy, patience, gentleness, consideration for others—in a word, all the love which those tasks demand, will be duly supplied, because he is bent upon doing his part in the only right kind of "government by one will,"—namely, government by the entirely loving and perfect will of God, the Father and Mother of the universe, and because he is able to demonstrate continuously, in some degree, that one Mind of which man is the reflection.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

The Reading Boy

He is carved in alabaster, he is called the Reading Boy. A cross-legged little pagan, pondering o'er the Siege of Troy; He's a miniature Adam, with a bandeau round his head, And he's reading late and early when he ought to be in bed.

He cons an ancient manuscript, he scanneth as a sage, But with all his mighty reading, never yet hath turned a page. Never alabaster side glance at the turtle in the bowl, Never alabaster wiggle, though I know he has a soul.

I have watched him late and early, just an image out of Rome, And poitely eyed him from that time; Yea, with aggravating gestures sought to turn aside his face, But not for pots of honey could you make him lose his place.

There he sits in sweet perfection that the chisel did unveil, With the rapture of an angel up against a lively tale. But I'd give an old maid's ransom, just to see that little wretch, Discard that Trojan magazine, and give a real good stretch.

—Nathalia Crane, in "The Janitor's Boy."

Bermudan Night

A bright moon, hanging low in a clear sky, was slowly sinking in the west, paling the stars into insignificance. There were low murmurings of the land and of the sea; a bird chirped in its slumber; a fish leaped into the air and splashed back into the water, maybe it was feeding at midnight; the tide lapped against the shores with a gentle swish and gurgled musically in the holes of the rocks. Far out over the reefs a tranquil sea was flooded with soft moonlight; it bathed the land, silhouetted the tall cedars and flickered through the oleander boughs. All was serene and beautiful over Ely's Harbor.

Slowly the beaming moon sank, sending its silvery rays over the glassy waters. Down, down, until it touched the horizon and shadowed the land, but across the sea came that long shining ray of gossamer light. Dip, dip, just half shown, now, yet still the beams on the ocean, only shorter. Farther and farther down, almost out of sight, drawing that silvery shaft after it. Peaceful night! At last it was gone, and a little feathery cloud—hitherto unseen—gathered the departing light and held it as a canopy over the place where the moon had set.

Darkness settled deeper, and the semi-tropical stars took their places, arraying themselves in the midnight sky, and hanging so low that their closeness enveloped the earth, which, thus wrapped in silent splendor, slept on.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE controversy which engages the attention of the militant Democrats of Madison Square Garden is based upon something vastly more important than conflicting individual ambitions. It springs from a radical divergence of opinion based upon economic and social differences, and comprehended within distinct geographical lines. It is the latest

An Irrepressible Conflict

manifestation of the steady pressure of the more radical west for domination—or shall we say, rather, the last despairing stand of the conservative east against the aggressions of the growing democracy of the west.

It seems hard for Democrats of the old school to get away from the theory that their party's strength is founded upon the perpetual alliance between the solid south and the great urban communities of the east. The northern cities have long been Democratic, though the northern countryside is Republican. The south, of course, has not swerved from its fealty to the Democratic Party since the Civil War. For a long time, therefore, this combination seemed the logical one, and was maintained even in the face of repeated defeats.

But there were elements of fundamental weakness in the combination. The Democratic Party in the north, basing its strength mainly upon the votes of the large cities, fell under the control of that typical American product, the "ward boss." This individual has almost always been either of foreign birth or of foreign extraction, has held his power by catering to the worst elements in the population of congested centers, has almost without exception been a Roman Catholic, employing the political machinery of that church to strengthen his hold upon his supporters and, in return, using his own power for the enhancement of the authority of the church over temporal affairs. Innumerable instances of men of this type spring into mind. Croker and Murphy in New York, Sullivan and Brennan in Chicago, the two Guffeys in Pittsburgh, Fitzgerald and Curley in Boston, afford classic instances.

The alliance of men of this type with the distinctly native American and Protestant forces which make up the Democratic strength in the south has always been an artificial one, difficult of maintenance. The bond was first broken in 1896, when the Democrats of the south and west seized power and, without effort to moderate the blow, brusquely repudiated the leadership of the great bosses of the northern cities. Since that time the estrangement has been persistent, and on the few occasions, as in 1904 and in 1920, when the influence of Tammany and its affiliated allies among the political organizers of great cities controlled the national convention, the defeat which befell the ticket was overwhelming.

This struggle between conflicting convictions will not down. It has never been more vigorously expressed than in the contest now being waged in New York City. For the first time in half a century Tammany appears with a candidate of its own, backed by the practically united press of the convention city, and having for allies the powerful political bosses of the great cities of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and probably Ohio—although in the latter instance the perfunctory candidacy of former Governor Cox is used as a temporary mask for the purposes of the Ohio delegates.

What the outcome of the struggle may be it is futile to predict. And yet it is safe to say to the Democrats gathered in New York that, if they wish to maintain for their party an honorable standing as a national organization and to store up for it a future of usefulness and of success, they should see to it that not the worst elements but the best within the party shall control. Every student of American public affairs knows that the failures in the system of government in the United States which are most notorious and scandalous are those recorded in the administration of cities. The great cities are almost without exception under Democratic control. It is the political organizations built up in them that furnish to the northeastern Democracy its bone and sinew. If this element in the party shall now be able to assert its supremacy over the party as a whole and to nominate a ticket picked from among the servitors of municipal bosses, it will sacrifice any chance of winning the respect and the favor of the Nation.

There was visible in the recent Republican convention in Cleveland a certain divergence in policies based upon similar differences in sectional interests. The Republican farmers are restive under the control of their party by eastern industrial and financial interests. It would be idle to ignore the fact that a certain menace to the success of that party lurks in this clash of opinion. And yet the evidences of internal strife, based upon serious and justifiable differences in political, ethical, and moral convictions among Democrats, are more glaring and more difficult of composition. The Nation may not be facing such a break-up in parties as seems to have come upon party government in Great Britain. But there is, nevertheless, in the existing situation in both parties, much to lead the political philosopher to anticipate a very radical realignment of forces and a campaign the outcome of which can hardly be predicted until the ballots shall come to be counted.

IN THE intervals between conferences, committee meetings and the regular sessions of the Democratic national convention in New York, those delegates who are inclined to consider seriously the matter of adopting a platform plank favoring the restoration of the saloon might profitably verify, on their own account, the facts presented in a "survey of Broadway" presented in last Saturday's issue of the Monitor. The showing was that made by a strictly non-

partisan survey of that great thoroughfare by the World League Against Alcoholism. The exhibit is both valuable and timely, and is designed to offset, at its very source, the propaganda so persistently spread by the nullificationists through the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The physical proof is interesting and convincing. New York and its famous trail, Broadway, have been held up as "horrible examples" of the alleged utter failure of prohibition. Agitators have pointed thither and boastfully said that there were exhibited the visible proofs that "prohibition does not prohibit." Doubters, and those willing to be persuaded, have been informed that along that thoroughfare could be found an exemplification of the failure of the law in every city and town. Some have accepted this assertion while perhaps mentally insisting that their observations in their home towns had failed to convince them that the law was being flagrantly violated. The fact appears to be that Broadway is not as "wet" as it has been painted.

A physical survey of the thoroughfare from end to end discloses the encouraging showing that since the year 1914 the number of saloons along Broadway has shrunk from 186 to 15, with the few remaining ostensibly dispensing none but soft drinks. In addition to this, the threescore bottled-liquor dispensaries have vanished. In place of these resorts there have sprung up all manner of business places, candy stores, restaurants, banks, automobile establishments, haberdasheries, and other establishments, resulting in an increased value, as represented by the assessment rolls of real estate, of \$27,230,000. Particular attention is called to that portion of the summary of the survey dealing with changed business conditions:

For every saloon or liquor store which has gone out of business there are now from one to five new stores.

Prohibition on Broadway has been responsible for a greater building activity all along this famous thoroughfare.

Prohibition has done no harm to business, but has increased business.

It has not harmed the amusement district, but has increased the attendance at theaters. It has given Broadway a new moral tone and, while it has taken a lot of the coarseness and vulgarity out of the "roaring forties," prohibition has not lessened the gaiety of Broadway.

The new order of things in the residential district is excluding the liquor traffic completely.

Prohibition has done more on this street to circumscribe the evils of alcoholism than all the former laws and regulations ever did.

Now these are statements capable of easy verification. The delegates who are inclined to believe that prohibition has not benefited Broadway, and that it cannot, therefore, benefit other parts of the country, may take a sightseeing bus, a taxicab, or an electric surface car, and traverse Broadway from the Battery to Seventy-Second Street, and even beyond, and see for themselves. They should not confuse actual conditions with those at some political headquarters and in the lobbies of some of the hotels. The bootleggers and rumrunners are doing all they can to make it seem that liquor is plentiful and easily procurable. They, aided by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, are doing everything in their power to break down the law.

Broadway speaks for itself. It is not the great American oasis, as has been claimed. It is much like Main Street in any thriving city anywhere in the land.

THE recent announcement that immediate home rule for India has been demanded of the British Government in a memorandum from both the Swaraj and the "Moderate" representatives of the Protectorate, now in London, is of special interest. The claim thus put forward is that India be allowed to draft its own constitution as the Dominions and the Irish Free State have done, and a further light is thrown on the proposal by a comment of Mr. Sastri's, at present on a mission in England from his country's "National Convention." He says:

We plead for the complete autonomy of the Provinces and the handing over of the civil departments of the central government to ministers responsible under our Legislature, by "civil departments" meaning all except those in charge of defense and foreign relations.

According to this Hindu publicist, there is no difference of opinion among India's politicians upon this petition, and he believes nothing short of this will satisfy them.

One who has been following late developments in the big Asian peninsula probably will see here the turn of the wheel to political agitation, which for some weeks has been expected. Since the outburst of violent intractability, which culminated two months ago in the rejection of the budget by Delhi's Assembly, there has been a period of obstructionist quiescence. Swarajists and Independent Nationalists have pursued separate paths, the one clearly exercised as to what their next move should be, the other relapsed into their earlier mood of somewhat querulous criticism. Mr. Gandhi alone of the leaders on either side has taken a slightly more positive stand, throwing out hints of possible "conditional co-operation," though such suggestions must be read in the knowledge that their author is liable at any moment to revert to utterly impracticable idealism.

As to the Government, it will be remembered its members had appointed a committee to inquire into the workings of the present dyarchical system with the object of investigating the feasibility of remedying obstacles to the smooth running of the Government of India Act, "consistently with its policy, structure, and purpose." In other words, they stand ready to discuss the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme with natives of good will, and to improve it where it is shown to be capable of improvement. This report—now in the hands of the executives, though not yet made public—comes at an exact half-way stage of the mighty experiment, for the transitional Constitution came into force in 1919, five years ago, and is officially due for revision in another five years—1929. It is declared that the authorities are ready at this time to make liberal advances, provided only they receive reasonable assurances from India of an intention to work the Constitution in its amended form in a tractable spirit.

Of necessity, all depends on this—and in fairness it has to be added that scant encouragement of such hope hitherto has been given by the land's "advanced" groups.

In connection with all this, is it not indicative that there should be continued talk of the Viceroy making the journey to London during the summer? That Lord Reading would be getting a much-needed holiday would not prevent his visit enabling him to talk over Indian affairs with the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister, and so setting forth actual conditions far better than could be done by the longest memoranda. The problem, vast as it is, can be stated succinctly, for it is only (!) to find a safe and workable scheme for satisfying India.

The whole uneasy situation is, unquestionably, in a more fluid state than it has been for months. With genuine good will on both sides, a new start might be made that would be greatly worth the making. Nor must it be forgotten that the riddle can be solved by neither the British nor the Indian alone. It is too broad, too deep, too generally complicated. A lasting answer will be found only through mutual striving, each party giving of its very best.

NOTHING is more freely or prodigally given than advice. Much of it is sought and invited, but experience tends to convince those who offer or give it that it is not very often followed. With the close of the commencement season in American schools and colleges an ambitious compiler might with ease collect material for many volumes of addresses to graduates. Just how valuable a contribution these would comprise cannot be casually estimated. But the tendency is to believe that these commencement-day orations are, for the most part, of a quality or value comparable with those addresses, already in course of preparation, which will be delivered throughout the United States on Independence Day, soon to be generally observed. They are made to fit the mood of those who listen. They are seldom highly inspirational, infrequently particularly instructive, and usually tedious and uninteresting. For the most part they serve as vehicles for the expression of the personal opinions or theories of the selected speakers. These, except in rare instances, are not valuable.

But occasionally a bright and illuminating light is revealed at such times. The vision of a commencement-day orator occasionally is cleared by the opportunity presented or by the conditions which have combined to bring into contact those ready to listen appreciatively and one prepared to talk wisely and sensibly. The graduate from school or university gains a distorted concept of his own relation to society if he is told and made to believe that he has received a patent which assures him success in whatever undertaking he chooses to enter. His equipment is valuable only in the degree that he is able to apply it in doing his part of the work of the world. His experience is not in the past. It is before him, the world still unconquered. Therefore it is the wise and considerate orator or teacher who, rich in the experience gained by consecrated service in the ranks, draws from this wealth at such a time and shares with those who listen what he has learned.

There is no royal road to true success. On the broad highway leading thither there are many who appear to be riding comfortably and securely astride their favorite hobbies or seated in vehicles constructed after their fancies, or, perchance, who are being carried, as it were, in the arms of others who sustain and support them. But beyond the high road and the goal there must be traversed a path along which all who progress thus far must walk alone, unaided, except by that strength and forbearance which only the tried and the courageous possess. In that experience much that the commencement-day orator may have said will be forgotten. The rougher places may be avoided by those who have heeded timely and wise warnings which previous toilers along the route who have learned by experience may be thoughtful enough to give. But at the end of the course there is nothing save that which the traveler himself brings.

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Editorial Notes

DOUBTLESS when Belgium put forward its claim for the appointment in Tangier of a Belgian judge and two Belgian police officers, it was not figuring on the situation which would be thereby created, should its request be granted and other governments make similar demands. The number of Belgian subjects resident in Tangier, it appears, is officially estimated at twenty. This fact, it has been computed, would mean that, should every other power with residents in Tangier make a request similar to that made by Belgium, the new administration of Tangier would number 3000 new judges and 6000 additional police officers! Moreover, in the case of one country having but ten residents, someone has suggested that only half a judge would be necessary. The question of where such an unknown quantity would be found, has not, it seems, been yet decided.

IT WOULD seem, from an item in The Times of London, published just 100 years ago, that the outcry raised in some sections of the United States so vehemently today, in connection with the liquor issue, against what is bitterly designated as tampering with the question of personal liberty, has an almost historic background. For instance, it appears that in June, 1824, a "gentleman" was arrested in London on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and was sentenced to pay a fine of 5s. When paying the fine, he observed to the judge that it did appear to him "most strange how any set of men, having their proper senses about them, could frame a law to fine a gentleman because he chooses to get drunk." "Under such a law," he argued, "no man in the country is safe." He added, moreover, "There is no social principle or feeling in it." Truly, history repeats itself!

Public Opinion in Germany

By RAYMOND T. RICH

A previous article by Mr. Rich on this same subject appeared in this column on May 20, 1924.

AT MY right was the commandant of the Citadel of Verdun; at my left, a veteran captain, specially detailed by the Ministry of War to accompany our group. About us stretched the ruins of Thiaumont, Douaumont, and of Vaux. There had been a city where we stood, but now not one stone on another. We stood there mute; then silently walked along. The way led down a sharp ravine, ragged, bruised and desolate. It was still beyond words. Suddenly a workman stopped us with a warning. We quickly found the shelter of a neighboring dugout. A moment passed, then crash! The thundering boom of an exploding "dud" reverberated through the ravine; then another, another, and yet one more. It seemed as if the war were on, yet thirty months had intervened. The commandant motioned to us, and we continued on our way.

We seemed on sacred ground, where thousands, yes, well nigh millions, had struggled, fought, and given their all for a great ideal. My thoughts went back to the Argonne and my countrymen beneath the rows of crosses. I had been there the day before, together with our captain guide. I lived it all again. How reverently he led us to the center, then stopped, saluted and quietly said, "They did not serve in vain." And I was both sad and happy.

No, they had not served in vain; to that I agreed with all my heart. I had been through Germany and found militarism a thing of the past, democracy alive. Best of all, there seemed to be surprisingly little hatred. Strong exceptions there were, to be sure, and especially in the Rhineland, but I had talked with leaders from high to low and had returned feeling that there was indeed the possibility of a new Germany. General Ludendorff? Ah, yes, he was still loudly boasting and vainly threatening, but his followers then were very few. The real power, the real control, lay principally with the liberal classes. It was, therefore, that I could agree most heartily with my French guide, and feel, indeed, that those resting in Argonne, Verdun, and countless other fields, "had not served in vain."

Months passed, and events of stupendous importance occurred in Europe. New Year's day found me in Berlin at the home of some chance acquaintances, an elderly German professor and his wife. I probably differed with them on every question—save the pronunciation of German—but they so typified the old, aristocratic, monarch-loyal element that I frequently called upon them, just to learn their point of view. Near their home was a fine old church, with famous chimes, which pealed forth, shortly after my arrival, in annual New Year's concert. Thousands upon thousands of people had gathered in the broad street beneath the professor's windows, quietly listening to the music. At last came the final number. As the chimes ceased there was a murmur through the crowd, someone began to sing, and in a moment the thousands had joined. "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles," were the spirited words, followed soon by "Die Wacht am Rhein." As the end was reached I turned toward the professor and his wife. There were tears in her eyes. I glanced inquiringly. "We are very happy," she said. "We have not heard so many people sing our old songs since the revolution. M. Poincaré is bringing back our patriotism."

Not since the war had they heard a large public gathering sing that song? Why was it being sung again? What had happened? I had not realized that such a change had taken place, and yet, having my attention called, I could easily trace the causes. The fall and early winter had brought crisis after crisis, the cost of living had mounted to appalling heights, the "fulfillment government" of Chancellor Wirth, unable to show success abroad, had perforce resigned, and now there was the threat of the Ruhr occupation. The reaction among the masses had been a reconsolidation of nationalistic sentiment, born from common suffering, and also an increasing belief—tragic retrogression indeed—that only the lack of an army was responsible for it all.

Yet even directly following the Ruhr occupation, liberal people still retained their poise. One illustration is very striking.

For several months I enjoyed the experience of lunching daily with an exceptional young German who had risen during the war from one of the lowest army grades to the rank of division adjutant. As we were talking one afternoon, he expressed a reasoned opinion which I long remembered.

"One of our greatest problems," he said, "is to make the coming generations realize what war means. Most of us who fought four terrible years know what war is, and we see that a real, effective peace must be established in Europe. But what of those who have not shared our experiences? How shall we prevent them from growing up with a desire for war? That is a problem which we must solve." Could he have expressed a more laudable view?

But further events occurred, fresh trials oppressed from every angle, and the increase of physical need, visible to any careful observer, became indescribably distressing. The mental and moral condition of the people was even more unsound. After an interval of six or seven weeks, I found myself again in the company of the idealistic ex-officer. As we were conversing as frankly as usual, he suddenly stopped.

"You know," he muttered, "I should like to be a Bolshevik general! If we can get German intelligence with Russian Bolshevism, we'll make the rest of the world pack up!"

What a change of attitude! But the tragedy was that his words typified a reversion throughout the country to the thought that force, brute force, is perhaps, after all, the Nation's only recourse. Much of the war had been undone.

And now, today? The interval has not restored a sense of moderation. The extremes have constantly gained. But there is still a nucleus of sturdy Germans who see that Truth and justice, not might, must be the standards. And, most important, a new opportunity seems at hand to let reasoned right prevail—an opportunity slight, not nearly so great as in 1918 or even 1922, but nevertheless invaluable. Only if this be seized, and Christian magnanimity promptly dominate in foreign chancelleries, shall I wish to stand again at Argonne or Verdun. For otherwise the struggle will have been in vain.

Ramsay MacDonald and Europe's Settlement

SETTLEMENT of the European situation is, largely, in the hands of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, according to Frank H. Simonds, in the Review of Reviews. "Given the results of the German election," he writes, "it may well be doubted if any adjustment, even on the basis of the Dawes report, would be longer conceivable were France and Germany the sole nations concerned, since for France, quite naturally, the German results have inspired grave apprehensions. Actually, the future chance of adjustment must rest upon the manner in which the British Labor Prime Minister deals with what is at once a unique opportunity and a confessedly difficult task."

An Object Lesson Near at Hand

Broadway" presented in last Saturday's issue of the Monitor. The showing was that made by a strictly non-